PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,667—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1899.

P & O
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th July.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parritt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	9th "
SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	22nd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,110	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd July 1899.

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E. SCARPA, Agent,

Bassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 7, 1899.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 13th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on 5th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 14th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	12th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,235	Negic	26th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

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For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

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GLASS DISHES, EPERGNES, SPECIMEN GLASSES.

These Goods are carefully selected from the Best Manufacturers.

COMPLETE LISTS FREE.

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FLEUSS TYRES ! ! FLEUSS TYRES ! !

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider ; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,

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You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

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PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

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At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
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At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

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Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

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Lapsed policies revived without fine.

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* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

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GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AT POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE NAPIER HOTEL.

The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises,

MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,

such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
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MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

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REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

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4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

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DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	"	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality at Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

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Instrumentalists from all the principal orchestras in Bombay or elsewhere.
Look out for the GRAND BALLET introducing the Black and White Minstrels PAS DE HUIT.
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ORCHESTRA of 18 PERFORMERS.
PART II.—Will consist of the celebrated musical farce " BOX and COX."
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DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
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	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	15
With Curl	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S
Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new " Movilite" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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COGNAC BRANDY,
ASK FOR
DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
FINEST
shipped in Cases.
! NONE BETTER !
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.
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One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.
English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.
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	Rs.
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Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 29—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay intend to issue PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 11 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required: they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of amount tendered to be disposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 16th September 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on Monday, 21st August 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th July 1899.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.
FORM OF TENDER.

I ———— hereby tender for Rupees ———— of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ———— Annas ———— for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees ———— and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 16th September 1899.

I require the amount in ————

Debentures of Rupees ———— each.

(Signature) ————

(Address) ————

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

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(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p.c. } 1 bon. }	1,312½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	{ 10,000 15,000 }	100	{ 100 75 }	8 p.c.	115
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	8?
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	305
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	31
Assur Veerjee Mill Ld.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share	... nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld		1,000	1,000	60	38 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per c.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,00.	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90.	500	500	dvdRs.2	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	2,000
China Mills Co. Ld.	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	560xd
City of Bombay Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	425
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	520
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	760
David Mill	1,40	500	500	dvdRs.30	380xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.2	251
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	121
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 1	420
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	70	615 470
Hope Mills	502	1,000	1,000	31	1,230
Hyderabad	700	1,000	,000	31	300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	600
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	160
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	590
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8430	1,000	1,000	20	320
Khandeish	7500	1,500	,000	dvdRs.25	830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	0	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.5	193
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	810
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8.400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2120
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co., Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	82½
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,620
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	207½
Oriental	6,725	625	25	dvd Nil	80
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	825
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	670xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	625xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,860
Soonderdas	760	1,000	1,000	Rs30	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	190
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR.22½	195
Sassoon and Alliance	5,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.20	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	5	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	350
Venishanker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR.	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	815	...
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,480
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	92 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	18	230
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	750
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	540
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	67½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	425
Munmar M	100	250	all	25	227 1-2
New Berar	00	600	500	dvd Rs50	595
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	180
Prince of Wales	150	500	0	20	260
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7.	30	340x1
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	365
Sorab Woollen Mills	300	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	
Volkart		000		Rs75	1,10
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	200xd
Back Bay Baths	300	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	143
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	,500	375	6,525
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	93½	1,630
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	dvd 4	85
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	,00	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	55	990
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,500	2	200	dvdRs10	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,200	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	168
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	135
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	56
Port Canning Co.	10,000	000	1,000	dvd R033	540
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,067½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	16
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	Rs. 14	28

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 2-2m., 2-15a. Low water, 7-37m., 8-30a.
Arrival of Sir Arthur Havelock, Victoria Terminus, 5-30 a.m.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Election by Fellows of a representative on the Legislative Council, University Hall, 4 to 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Lindenfels entered, and the steamer Satrunji left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Bancoora and Nankin entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Chusan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday next.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5. After the game there will be a general meeting of polo players, in the Gymkhana, which all are requested to attend. If too wet for polo the meeting will be at 6-30.

CRICKET.—The following gentlemen comprising Mr. Chenoy's eleven will leave for Poona, at 10-15, to-night, to play a cricket match, on Friday and Saturday, with the Poona Gymkhana:—P. J. Chenoy (capt.), S. Bezonji, N. S. Mehta, M. J. Chenoy, R. P. Meherhomji, T. Colabawalla, S. M. Kaka, E. R. Gazdar, S. Pochkhanawalla, N. K. Bharucha, and D. C. Daruwalla.

DROWNED IN A WATER TANK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Mount Road, Mazagon, regarding the death of Joana de Souza, a Goanese girl, aged nine years. The deceased, who was an orphan, was a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. C. A. Oliver, and resided in her master's premises at Mount Road, Mazagon. On Tuesday afternoon, Joana was washing some clothes at the water tank, at the back of the house, when she accidentally fell into the tank and was drowned. Shortly afterwards her mistress found the girl missing from the house, and on going to the rear of the house, saw a tin tub and some clothes lying near the water tank. She looked into the tank and found the deceased at the bottom of it. The deceased was removed from the tank, and Dr. De Quadros, who lives next door, was sent for. The doctor arrived and pronounced the girl to be dead. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the Jury.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged Hoosen Cassum, a hack victoria-driver, with driving his vehicle at Hornby Row in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, Raghu Girvur, the coachman of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was driving his carriage along Hornby Row, when the accused's gharry, which was being driven in a furious manner, came from the opposite direction and collided with the carriage. The shaft of the victoria struck one of the lanterns of the carriage, and knocked it down. After the accident the accused drove away his vehicle, but Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who was passing along at the time, sent a mounted sowar after him and had him arrested. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 10, out of which Rs. 5 were awarded to the complainant as compensation.

REMEDY WORSE THAN DISEASE.—A Coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at J.J. Hospital, on view of the body of Withoba Bhickaji, a Hindu gunny-bag sewer, aged about thirty-five or forty years. The deceased resided with his wife at Ghorupdeo Road. About seventeen days ago, Withoba was engaged in putting some bamboo mats to a partition in a hut, when a scorpion bit him on the right thumb. The scorpion was killed, and its gut, which is considered a specific remedy, was applied to the wound, which was tied tightly with a twine. Next day the thumb was much swollen, and deceased complained of pain. About a week after symptoms of tetanus developed, and he was conveyed to hospital. The wound was examined and found to be very unhealthy, the twine having got into the flesh. The symptoms increased with severity and he died on Tuesday night. The Jury returned a verdict of death due to tetanus following a wound on the thumb, the result of a household remedy applied for a scorpion sting.

MISERY AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Dhobie Talao, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, touching the death of Sorabji Hormusji Bhanja, a Parsee, aged about thirty-three years. He resided with his family in Trinity Street, Dhobie Talao. He had been subject to epileptic fits for the last six years. He was employed as a clerk in the Gold Mohur Mill until the 1st instant, when he was dismissed on account of illness. After his dismissal Sorabji appeared to be sad and gloomy, and on being questioned by his wife, he replied that he had lost his work and did not know what to do. On Tuesday morning, he suddenly disappeared from the house, and although a search was made by his wife, he was not found. His wife went to the Fort and Mazagon, and made inquiries of his relatives, but with no better result. Eventually the police were informed, and about 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, the body of the deceased was found floating in the Dhobie Talao Tank. The police had the body removed from the water. It was dressed in a sudria and a pair of trousers. A verdict of suicide was returned by the Jury.

EUROPEAN SEAMEN ON A SPREE.—About 4 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, a hack victoria was found by the police lying in a gutter on the left hand side of the Babulla Tank Road with the shafts and three springs broken. The driver of the conveyance was not at the spot at the time, but on enquiries being made he was found at Dhobie Talao. The man, whose name is Tookaram Raghoo, stated that four European seafaring men engaged his victoria at 9 o'clock the previous night, at Apollo Street, Fort, and drove to the English Hotel. Here they remained till midnight, at which hour they started from the hotel, and drove to a house in Cursetji Suklaji Street. At 3 o'clock on the following morning they left the latter place, and directed the driver to drive them to the Prince's Dock. The driver alleged that while the carriage was going along the Babulla Tank Road, one of the seaman driver pulled him off the coach box and made him sit inside the victoria, himself taking the seat of the driver. When they approached Dongree Naka, the seaman driver drove carriage into the gutter. The four seamen then got out and proceeded on foot towards the Prince's Dock. The damage to the conveyance is estimated at Rs. 35, and one of the hind legs of the horse is slightly hurt. Enquiries were made by the police at the Prince's Dock, and the four European seamen, whose names are George Freeman, John Taite, Andrew Moore, and John Brooks, were arrested yesterday morning on board the steamship Dido. They were yesterday morning charged by Superintendent Nolan before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with being drunk and disorderly. They all pleaded guilty to the charge and were fined Rs. 10 each. The whole amount of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the victoria driver, as compensation for the damage done to his horse and carriage.

ASSAULT ON BOARD THE S. S. KING ARTHUR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. William Jenkins, chief officer of the s. s. King Arthur, charged Commander Barron with assault. The complainant stated in his evidence that on the 28th ultimo, the s. s. King Arthur entered the dock. On the 3rd inst., the accused told him that his services were no longer required. After the accused and his wife had finished tiffin, witness went into the accused's cabin, and asked him to give him a written notice that his services were dispensed with. The accused thereupon jumped up, caught the witness by the throat with the left hand, and dealt him blow after blow between the eyes and all over the face with his clenched fist with full force. The chief engineer and others got hold of the accused and managed to get him into his cabin. Witness then came forward, and as he did so, he heard accused shout: "Come here, I will smash you up. I will make a hospital case of you yet." Witness drove straight to St. George's Hospital, and was admitted at once. He was discharged on Tuesday. Corroborative evidence having been recorded, the accused stated that, on the day in question, at 10 a.m., the complainant came and asked him why he was dismissed. He told him that he had received an order from the Marine Superintendent that his services should be dispensed with that evening. The complainant then left the ship without permission and went to the ship's office. Subsequently, when the accused sat down to tiffin with his wife, the complainant walked in, folded his arms across the end of the table with his pipe in his mouth, and demanded his discharge in black and white, either from him or the Marine Superintendent. The accused told him to take his pipe out of his mouth whilst speaking to him or else to go out of the saloon. He turned round, and said he was as good a man as he. The accused said he did not doubt it for a minute. He then asked the accused if he could put him out of the saloon, and struck at him. He got the blow on the arm, and afterwards jumping up returned the blow three or four times and put him out of the saloon. The officers came along to put a stop to the row. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 100, out of which Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. N. N. KATRAK presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were also present Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, M. B. Barbhaya, Cursetji N. Wadia, K. N. Kabraji, Mir Aun Ali, Professor O. V. Muller, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the secretary.

CHALLENGING THE CHAIR.

Before the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting were signed by the chairman, Dr. Viegas remarked that the minutes were faulty inasmuch as the reason given therein for withdrawing his proposition on the subject of preventing importation of the disease known as "chigger" from Africa to Bombay, was not the one that he had given.

The chairman ruled that the minutes were correct and he proceeded to sign them.

Dr. Viegas remarked that the chairman's action was arbitrary.

The chairman took exception to the remark, as, he thought, it cast a reflection upon the chair.

Dr. Viegas (excitedly): I say it is arbitrary.

The chairman said he had ruled that Dr. Viegas' objection was groundless. He intimated to the meeting that so long as the words used by Dr. Viegas remained unwithdrawn it was impossible for him to go on with the business.

Dr. Viegas observed that before giving his ruling the chairman did not ask the members whether what he stated was a fact or not.

The chairman remarked that Dr. Viegas had challenged the chair and so long as those words were not withdrawn, the business would not be proceeded with.

Dr. Viegas: I have not challenged the chair at all.

The Chairman: You say the ruling is arbitrary.

Mr. Cuffe said he felt the words used by Dr. Viegas cast a reflection on the chairman, and he advised that member to withdraw his words.

Dr. Viegas denied that he had cast any reflection on the chairman. He brought to the notice of the chairman certain omissions from the proceedings, and the chairman, without attempting to verify the statement, ruled that the proceedings were correct. He simply said that it was the duty of the chairman to ask either the Commissioner or the members of the Standing Committee whether what he said was right or not.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra agreed with Mr. Cuffe in thinking that Dr. Viegas should withdraw the offensive words. He must submit to the ruling of the chairman. Whatever misunderstanding might have arisen, he thought such differences could be easily settled afterwards.

Dr. Viegas could not conceive how these differences could be settled afterwards. The question was whether what he said was correct or not. In his opinion truth must be above everything.

The chairman remarked that if Dr. Viegas would persist in not withdrawing his words, he would drive him (the chairman) to the necessity of adjourning the meeting.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed thought that Dr. Viegas ought to withdraw his words.

Dr. Viegas said he withdrew his words, but he hoped the chairman would reconsider his decision.

The chairman said this withdrawal ended the difference that had arisen. As to the point raised by Dr. Viegas regarding the omission in the proceedings, the chairman said that Dr. Viegas had withdrawn his proposition unconditionally and on that distinct understanding he has allowed to withdraw it.

The matter was then allowed to drop.

SHORT PERIOD LOANS.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas, the following letter from the Commissioner on the question of receiving loans from the public, as deposits for short periods, was referred to a sub-committee consisting of the chairman, Mr. Cuffe, Mr. Fazulbhoy and K. N. Wadia:—

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
1st July, 1899.

Sir,—With reference to Standing Committee Resolution No. 7237 of the 23rd November last, I have the honour to state that the whole question of obtaining from Government powers similar to those granted to the London County Council and consolidated in Statutes 60 and 61, Vict., Chapter 220, has been under consideration and enquiry for some time on a reference form Government. The special powers referred to are those contained in sections 13 and 21 of the Statute. Under the former section the Council can issue stock, repayable not on fixed dates but at their option, and under the latter they can raise money on bills having a currency of from three to twelve months, their powers to raise money by the creation of stock being suspended to the extent to which money has been raised by bills. Dealing first with the powers conferred by section 13 of the Statute, I have the honour to state that, while there is no objection to the Municipality being authorised to issue stock of this description, and while the advantages of using the powers would, if feasible, be undoubtedly great, it does not seem to be such as would be likely in present circumstances to tempt investors in the local market. The chief attraction of the stock of local bodies is the length of its currency, and any conditions which would interfere with this would undoubtedly lead to failure or to the issue of the loans at such rates as would probably counterbalance any prospective advantages to be gained. The London County Council issued a loan of this description on fairly advantageous terms in 1897, and if the currency difficulty were adjusted so as to induce the influx of English capital into the Indian markets, no doubt, the powers could be utilized. At present, however, it would, in my opinion, be futile to legislate in this direction. The issue of London County Council bills does not seem so far to have played a very important part in the operations of that body. Under the Statute of 1897 the Council was authorised to borrow about 9 1-4 millions sterling during the financial period (18 months), but the amount of bills current at any one time was limited to one million sterling. In 1897 there was an issue amounting to £500,000, which under the auspices of the Bank of England was very successful, but it will be seen that this formed a small part of the financial operations, and was, after six months, replaced by an issue of stock. In India, circumstances are, of course, essentially different, and of late years competition for investments in local stock has not been very keen, whatever be the cause, the tendency has been in the opposite direction. Local bodies are expected to finance their revenue expenditure without the assistance of temporary loans by preserving a sufficient revenue balance. I think it may be taken as a fairly well established fact that the best and most profitable method of financing a local body in this country is by long term loans and that temporary expedients, such as overdrafts or the issue of bills, should only be resorted to when the attempt to raise a debenture loan has been a failure or when it is considered undesirable to risk the loss of credit by approaching the market with the probability of failure. When, therefore, such circumstances arise, it is open to question whether borrowing from the public for short periods would be the best method of tiding over a temporary difficulty, and it seems almost impossible to come to any definite conclusion. I do not think it would be wise for the Municipality at a time, say, when a loan has failed, as was the case last year, to finance itself by bills for a shorter term than required to carry on till the next slack season when loans are usually put on the market. At such a time there is keen competition among the banks, mills, &c., for money, in which the Municipality would have to take part and capitalists would be tempted only by high rates of interest to part with their money for more than a short period. The Standing Committee is aware that last year it was impossible to obtain money from a bank to the amount required at a lower fixed rate than 7½ per cent. for a year, and it is not likely that the invitation of tenders from the public would have secured offers very much below this. The arrangement made with the Bank of Bombay providing for a sliding scale of interest has, in the circumstances, proved the more profitable course, as the rate so far has never exceeded 6 per cent. and has for a considerable period been 4 per cent only. It would, of course, be improper to come to a final conclusion from a single instance of this kind, but if the money were always obtainable, I should incline to an arrangement such as that in force, as the bank rate is supposed to approximate fairly closely to the state of the money market at the time. It is, however, undesirable to be altogether in the hands of any bank, and for this reason it might be expedient to obtain the power to issue bills for short terms not exceeding twelve months. If it be decided to approach Government with a view to legislation, the following are among the principal points which will have to be considered:—(a) The existing lengthy and cumbrous procedure under which loans are raised will have to be altogether abandoned in the matter of issuing bills, and the Standing Committee will have to be invested with authority, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be considered necessary to direct and conclude the transactions. (b) The bills will have to be in a form which will admit of ready transfer, and it will be necessary to take special precaution against the risk of fraud. (c) Provision should be made in the Act that the bills at maturity shall be payable from the Municipal Fund. It does not seem desirable to have them in the form of mortgage debentures, and it will be necessary to secure their not being chargeable with the 1-2 per cent. Stamp Duty. (d) Arrangement should, if possible, be come to with a bank for the management of the issue of bills. It would be difficult to do this in the Chief Accountant's Office. (e) The total amount due on bills outstanding at any time, excluding those issued to pay off other bills about to fall due, might be fixed at, say, 20 or 25 lakhs, half the maximum amount likely to be required for capital expenditure any year. Subject to the above considerations, I think, the general provision of the Statute, section 21, might, "mutatis mutandis," be followed as closely as as possible. I would suggest that a small sub-committee of the Standing Committee be appointed to consider the above suggestions before reporting to the Corporation.—I have, &c.,

W. L. HARVEY, Municipal Commissioner.

QUARTERLY HEALTH REPORT.

The following proposition which stood in the name of Dr. Viegas fell to the ground for want of a seconder: "That the Secretary be requested to inform the Committee of the date one which copies of the last quarterly report of the Health Officer were circulated to the members of the Committee.

THE "JIGGER."

The Committee recorded a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding copy of Government resolution, dated the 30th June 1899, regarding measures to be taken to prevent the importation into India from British East Africa of the disease called "jigger." The resolution whs as follows: ". . . The Health Officer of the Port of Bombay should be informed that Government are of opinion that for the present all cases of ulcers caused by "jigger" should be sent for treatment either to the Jamshedji Jijibhai or the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital. The Sargeon-General should be asked to issue instructions to the Hospital authorities to admit such patients. The expenses of removing to hospitals persons, other than returning emigrants, suffering from the disease will be borne by Government. The expenses of removing and treating returning emigrants will be payable by the Emigration Act under Rule 197 of the Rules under the Indian Emigration Act. As regards the disinfection of the kit of passengers coming from East Africa, the Health Officer should be informed that disinfection by steam should be imperative in cases of "jigger" being found on board any vessel, and optional if he finds that any passengers have been at any place where "jigger" previls......Orders as regards the assistance to be rendered to the Port Health staff will be issued hereafter."

The Committee then adjourand.

THE CUSTOMS BRIBERY CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Sanders-Slater resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs and opium, charged Balkrishna Gunesh Jamblekar, chief cashier in the account office of the Bombay Customs House, with receiving a gratification other than legal remuneration, in respect of Rs. 3, from Meneckchand Rupchand, an opium merchant of Bombay. Mr. Smith, of Messrs Little and Company appeared to prosecute and the Hon. Mr. P. M. Metha, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, defended the accused.

Mr. A. R. Oliver, chief account officer in the Custom House was recalled, and further examined. Mr. Smith then declared the case for the prosecution closed.

The accused then read out to the Court a long statement, in the course of which he said that he was innocent and that it was wholly untrue that he asked Maneckchund to pay him any "dastoori," or that he gave him the three rupees. It was the busiest time of the day, and while he was engaged at his table he heard the words "Etna Bukshish Leo" from the opposite side of the table and at the same time heard the noise of money dropping into his left hand drawer. The accused first looked into the drawer and then to the person, who had dropped the money, but before he could say or do anything, the latter had disappeared. The accused could recognise from the voice that it was Maneckchund who spoke, while the money were dropped into the drawer; but he could not see him there, as there was a crowd of people at the time. The accused's first impulse was to ask a sepoy to stop Maneckchand, but there was no sepoy at the time. He thought of reporting the matter to Mr. Oliver, his immediate superior, at once but there were Government Papers and Port Trust Bonds of the value of Rs. 12,000 lying on the table and as he was gathering up those papers Mr. Morison came up with Mr. Rustom and Maneckchund. Mr. Morison having obtained the five rupee note from the Shroff, took accused to Mr. Oliver. Mr. Morison told Mr. Oliver that it was a plain case. The latter thereupon remarked. "It cannot be, accused is an honest man," or words to that effect. When Mr. Morison asked accused about the money, the latter replied that they must be the rupees dropped in his drawer by Maneckchand, who gave him as present. The accused was then going to add that the Marwaree had disappeared and that he was gathering the papers with a view to go and report the matter to Mr. Oliver, but just then Mr. Morison asked him to go with him and show him the money. Accused went with him and gave him the money from his drawer, which was open. Then they went to Mr. Oliver's room, where Mr. Morison asked accused, whether he had received the money and was in the habit of accepting presents. The accused replied "I have never done so in my life, this is the first time money was left in this way. Mr. Oliver then recorded the accused's statement. The next day he received the order of suspension. He then petitioned to Dr. Pollen, Commissioner of Customs, for a full inquiry, which he made. The accused then made some allegations against Mr. Rustom, who, he said, was his enemy and who also hated Brahmins and spoke ill of them. With regard to his own services, accused said that he had been in the Government service since June 1874. He was a head clerk and also the confidential clerk to the Deputy Collector, Mr. Acworth, for about four years and confidential clerk to the Collector of Salt for about a year. The accused was appointed to the personal post of head cashier in 1891 by Mr. Spencer, the then Commissioner of Customs. The entire period of accused's employment was one unbroken record of good service, faithfully and honestly rendered and during the last eight years that he had been acting as the head cashier not a single complaint had ever been made that he asked for or accepted any gratification or present from any one. All his superior officers, amongst whom were Messrs. Treyor, Porteous, Vidal, Wingate and Acworth had recorded favourable opinion regarding his zeal and honesty from time to time.

The Magistrate then framed a charge against the accused under section 161 of the Penal Code.

Mr. Mehta said that he had to cross-examine the witness Maneckchund, who was now away from Bombay and also Mr. Jehanghir Dossabhoy. The witness Maneckchund was bound to be present in Court, as he had stated on a previous occasion that he would return to Bombay on the 27th ultimo, but he had not yet done so. Under the circumstances Mr. Mehta asked for a reasonable time to enable the witness Maneckchand to return to Bombay from Bikaneer. The evidence of that witness was of utmost importance to the defence, as he would probably speak as to how the money passed into the accused's hand.

Mr. Smith objected to the applicaion for an adjournment, on the ground that witness Maneckchund was fully cross-examined, when he gave his evidence in Court. There was no reservation as to his cross-examination nor was there any request made to keep Maneckchund in Bombay. The evidence given by him was complete—he was examined, cross-examined and discharged.

The Magistrate said that he could do nothing to force the attendance of Manekchund who was away from British India. He had been already cross-examined at great length and the Court had on two previous occasions showed indulgence to the accused. The Magistrate decided that the defence should proceed with the cross-examination of two other witnesses, viz, Messrs. Jehanghir and Rustom to-day.

Mr Mehta asked for a reasonable postponement, but this was refused and the further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	0	8
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	0	10
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	4
G Mahim and Worlee	1	2	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	11
Total	18	8	61
Total plague deaths to date	46,872	40,800	
Same date last year	0	1	74

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	22 30	23 23	28 26	25 36
Wednesday, July 12th	0 33	0 34	0 53	0 43
Total	2? 63	23 57	28 79	25 79
Total fall to July 12th, 1898	30 63	31 68	31 82	30 63
Total fall to July 12th, 1897	20 07	20 11	21 97	22 43

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	21	81
Monday, 10th July, 1899	0	10
Total	21	91
Total up to 10th July, 1898	13	54
Total up to 10th July, 1897	3	41

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY LINE.

Return of rainfall at the following stations up to week ending, Friday, 7th July:—

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Jubbulpore	12	10	Nasik	13	56
Raver	4	21	Deolali	6	24
Nimbora	4	65	Ghoti	21	98
Bhadli	1	73	Nargaoa	1	60
Jalgaon	2	97	Warangaon	2	60
Sirsoli	4	4	Hotgi	2	9
Mhasawad	1	89	Mohol	1	80
Maheji	4	50	Madha	..	..
Pachora	3	60	Barsi Road	2	80
Kajgaon	1	44	Kem	2	90
Chalisgaon	0	96	Jeur	3	69
Naydongri	3	80	Pomalwari	5	55
Nandgaon	4	4	Diksal	3	44
Munmar	3	84	Lonauli	32	56
Lasalgaon	3	88	Dhond	2	27
Khervadi	0	72	Talegaon	8	39

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY. THE 12TH OF JULY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·388	E	3	104·6	87·9	70	...	2·36	−2·10
Sirsa	29·13·	S-E	9	103·3	86·1	54	...	2·05	−1·49
Delhi	29·444	W	6	94·2	82·0	61	...	7·32	−1·51
Agra	29·473	SW	9	89·0	79·9	85	...	16·52	+8·61
Cawnpore	29·491	Calm	4	89·8	78·1	87	0·54	12·18	...
Allahabad	29·48·	WNW	13	87·6	77·3	84	0·39	16·11	+5·45
Jhansi	29·2·	SW	7	84·7	78·1	74	...	22·69	+12·19
Jacobabad	29·36·	E	7	111·3	84·0	71	...	0·00	−0·45
Karachi	29·548	W	17	92·4	83·2	83	...	0·00	−1·63
Jeypore	29·552	WSW	6	90·1	77·4	76	..	10·72	+4·66
Ajmere	29·563	W	12	84·9	77·1	80	...	8·29	+3·11
Deesa	29·501	SW	27	89·1	79·0	69	...	1·12	−4·68
Ahmedabad	29·547	WSW	6	93·2	80·1	56	...	3·56	...
Bhuj	29·587	WSW	32	92·8	79·9	61	...	0·65	−3·56
Jamnagar	29·622	SW	2?	93·5	80·2	64	...	1·29	...
Rajkot	29·641	W	21	95·9	78·5	78	...	6·21	−4·09
Bhownagar Para	29·647	WSW	22	96·6	79·7	66	...	4·63	...
Veraval	29·683	WSW	19	85·1	80·5	82	..	3·98	...
Neemuch	29·63·	W	22	87·5	73·0	81	...	9·29	+1·90
Indore	29·657	W	11	81·7	72·1	83	...	11·76	+1·72
Saugor	29·601	W	11	82·2	75·1	85	...	9·55	−3·8
Jubulpore	29·58·	SW	5	81·9	74·6	84	0·04	13·66	−2·75
Hoshangabad	29·690	Calm	1	85·7	75·2	89	...	11·54	−2·2
Khandwa	29·6·0	NW	13	89·2	76·1	72	...	5·00	−4·46
Raipur	29·586	SW	10	86·8	77·1	72	...	7·92	−6·92
Nagpur	29·644	WNW	14	88·2	77·6	68	...	5·98	−9·23
Amraoti	29·681	W	16	86·1	72·8	75	...	6·18	−5·25
Akola	29·692	NW	12	88·0	71·7	68	...	5·33	−4·35
Surat	29·674	SW	13	89·1	78·6	85	0·02	16·20	−0·89
Malegaon	29·685	WSW	16	86·9	74·1	70	...	3·48	−3·34
Bombay	29·751	WSW	20	85··	77·5	82	0·33	24·15	−9·14
Poona	29·751	WSW	2?	80·6	69·9	7?	0·04	5·48	−2·02
Ahmednagar	29·741	SW	14	84·9	70·4	79	...	5·04	...
Aurangabad	...	SW	22	85·3	69·2	95	0·09	5·39	...
Sholapur	29·74?	WSW	21	92·2	71·5	55	...	1·25	−5·55
Ratnagiri	29·79?	W	9	81·5	74·4	85	3·01	36·07	−11·62
Belgaum	29·80?	W	27	75·3	66·8	96	0·12	13·31	−0·25
Goa	29·836	NW	20	85·0	77·4	83	0·30	31·46	...
Karwar	29·82?	WSW	5	85·?	76·4	78	0·25	35·20	−18·80
Mangalore	29·873	Calm	4	84·8	73·9	90	0·39	50·89	−9·16
Calicut	29·880	Calm	4	85·7	74·5	90	1·17	52·67	+7·44
Cochin	29·881	SE	5	86·5	74·7	91	0·26	35·03	−2·94
Bangalore	29·850	WSW	15	87·3	67·8	71	...	0·90	−4·53
Secunderabad	29·721	W	15	92·6	71·5	69	0·01	4·35	−3·13
Masulipatam	29·691	WNW	13	99·7	82·0	55	...	2·57	−5·47
Bellary	29·79?	W	14	94·2	74·2	58	...	1·87	−9·58
Cuddapah	29·785	SW	14	100·2	79·9	58	...	0·18	−5·45
Madras	29·762	W	?	102·5	79·5	5?	0·07	1·81	−1·60
Coimbatore	29·815	S	7	91·4	71·1	?2	...	0·78	−1·09
Trichinopoly	29·791	SW	9	100·6	79·3	59	...	0·16	−2·06
Negapatam	29·785	SW	25	102·0	79·9	66	...	2·18	−0·37
Colombo	29·879	WSW	10	87·0	80	85	...	10·07	+9·54
Aden	29·714	SSW	8	92·8	83·8	59	...	0·00	−0·01

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L.=Light, M. Moderate, F.=Fresh, S.=Strong, H.=Heavy.
* Corrected the rainfall on the 19th June, being 0·67.
Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.—0·15 (24·91); G. T. H.=0·34 (24·62); St. G. H.=0·12 (24·92); C. P.=0·33 (24·15).

SUMMARY.

The pressure has been steady everywhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

Winds remain unchanged in direction and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 34 miles an hour at Bhuj, 26 at Rajkot, 24 at Belgaum, 22 at Veraval, 20 at Amraoti and Sholapur, and 18 at Masulipatam.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 9° in excess of the normal at Lahore, Jacobabad, Deesa, Rajkot, Sholapur, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cudapah, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum 7° in excess at Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain has fallen over a small area and has been for the most part scanty. Ratnagiri received (3·01"), Cawnpore, Allahabad, Surat Bombay, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin from half to three-quarters of an inch, and Jubbulpore, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Poona, Calicut, Secunderabad, and Madras from a few cents to a quarter of an inch.

The monsoon current in the Arabian Sea appears to be strengthening, but the weather conditions over the greater part of the country being somewhat unfavourable, rain in light or moderate showers is likely in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. In the North-West Provinces scattered showers are probable.

G. L. TOWERS.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 12.

WEDNESDAY:—The pressure changes are everywhere small and the pressure distribution hence is unchanged. Pressure is lowest in the sub-montane districts of Northern India, and is considerably in defect in the Punjab, Bengal, and Upper Burma. It is in considerable excess in the West Coast districts and the Deccan, and hence abnormally steep gradients for westerely winds obtain in the West Coast district of Central India and the Deccan. Winds hence are blowing with the force of a gale in Cutch, Kathiawar Central India, Berar, and the West Deccan. Little or no rain is falling in the districts of the westerly gales. Humid winds are now chiefly determined to the area of deficient pressure in North-Eastern India, and moderate general rain has fallen during, the past 24 hours in Burma, Bengal, Assam, Behar, and Chota Nagpur. Skies are clouded except in the Punjab, and West of Ludhiana where they are clear, as the conditions to-day are similar to those of yesterday. Strong winds will continue in North-West and Central India and the Deccan, and moderate rain in North-East India. There is a slight tendency to the establishment of a depression area in Central Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th July.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ......inches	29·740
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·2
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	443
Fall of Rain	0·43
Total fall during month	3·33
" " year	25·79
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 12th July	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director. Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.
TUESDAY NIGHT.—JULY 11.

10 p.m.	80·0
WEDNESDAY.—JULY 12.	
6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	80·9
4 p.m.	83·0

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

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NOTES.
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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 12.

ANOTHER drop of 5-16 per cent. in consols reduced the price to 106 3-8 in London yesterday. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent., to 101; while Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 1-2 centime to 25·21 1-2 for Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., were 1-8 per cent. lower, at £67 2-8; and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 7-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 3-4d., per oz.; and in New York the metal remained at 60 5-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still at 4·87 dollars. About £50 000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,590,000 quarters, compared with 2,620 000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

For Guzarat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 37 3-4s per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, in a firm market.

Prices in the Liverpool Cotton market, both Spot and for Arrival, were unchanged all round. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 6,000 bales. The Market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market was steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued at 6 3-16 cents per lb. in New York; September Futures were 11 points lower, at 5·53 cents, and December 12 points, at 5·71 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales; and the Arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Tuesday's Receipts	3,000	3,300	900
Three days' "	13,000	6,600	1,800
Since 1st September	8,229,000	8,478,400	6,598,100

There has been a dull feeling to-day in our local Cotton Market. The purchases on account of Exporters were trifling, amounting to only 200 bales Bengal at Rs. 130 per candy, and 200 Karanja at Rs. 134; the mills bought 200 Khangaum at Rs. 135, 200 Chopda at Rs. 134 1-2, 100 Dhamangaum at Rs. 136, 100 Dhoraji at Rs. 133 400 Omrawattee at Rs. 133, 200 Khangaum at Rs. 132 1-2, 100 Kamthi at Rs. 140, 600 Chopda at Rs. 134, 700 Wadhwan at Rs. 135, 300 Bengal at Rs. 132. "Good" Broach, March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 159; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 128 1-2; "Good" Bhownagger, May, at Rs. 135.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,298	bales.
Wheat	14,827	cwts.
Linseed	2,173	"
Rapeseed	4,930	"
Castorseed	1,800	"
Rice	2,000	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, steady, and without change.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d for three months' sight Credits. For Bank remittance there was a little enquiry; but in Merchants' Bills there was nothing reported done, and rates at closing were as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d. "
Francs	170 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day rates have been steady at 101 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for both Money and Account, and 94 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES are neglected. A decline of Rs. 15 in Oriental Mill is the only change in prices we have to report.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	106 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113½
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 3-8
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, JULY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Mombassa" left here, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JULY 10.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. "Siiesis," from Kobe sailed for Bombay, this afternoon.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer R. Rubattino left Hongkong, for Bombay, on the 10th instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque Grosvenor, 516 tons, Captain C W Brebner, will sail to-day, for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 570 tons, Captain R J Rickford, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo Mr J Jyanaga, Mr Abdool Rehman, and 65 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line s s Lindenfels, 1,882 tons, Captain G Kerneweg, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg, (1st June) via Blyth and Antwerp, with a general cargo The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Lindenfels s	ennewg	Hamburg, June 1.
	Imaum s	Pembertay	Port Said.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Assyria, Rickford for Persian Gulf.
Barque Grosvenor, Brebner for Mauritius.

The steamer steamon entered for loading yesterday for Aden.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 12.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Forbes s—14 cases whisky, B Smyth and Co.
City of Dublin s—10 cases whisky, H Smyth and Co.
Clan Fraser s—50 cases whisky, Charles Phillmore and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Australia s—10 cases cutlery, H S Rabib and Sons; 90 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee and Co; 13 cases glassware, Hussonally Allibhoy.

FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—2 cases chemicals, Babajee Sakharam and Co; 7 cases stationery, Nasserally and Cumroodin; 24 cases oilmenstores, D Cowasjee.
Caledonia s—7 cases glassware, Allymohomed Valley and Co; 1 case writing paper, and 3 cases stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM ANTWERP.
Rothenfels s—10 cases brandy, Eduljee B Janjee.

FROM CHARENTE.
Carthage s—5 cases brandy, Phillips and Co.
Clyde s—5 cases brandy Phillips and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
D Balduino s—100 cases brandy, D Readabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.
Istria s—1 cases bangles, K Gangjee; 14 cases glass bangles, D Mody and Co.
Moravia s—8 cases glass bangles, Kasturchand Gangjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 12.

FOR LONDON.
Peninsular s—6 bales hides Banajiy Esmail; 3-1 cwt coir yarn, David Sassoon and Co; 5 cwt deer horns, Mesjee Mahomed and Co; 35 cwt deer horns, Abdool Karim Mahomed and Co; 50 cwt deer horns, Jan Mahomed Rahimtoola; 11 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Eden Hall s—319 bales cotton fly, Arjoon Lakhmidas; 3,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Australia s—35 bales wool, Govindjee Valubdass.

FOR HAMBURG.
Dunraven s—100 bales cotton fly, Tyabjee and Co; 20 bales twist waste, N Futehally and Co; 500 cwt wood seeds, Bauer and Krause; 72 1-2 cwt gum, Megjee Mooljee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Newcastle s—133 bales cotton waste, 5 bales cotton fly, 15 bales cutting waste, Tyabjee and Co; 2,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 5,150 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 35 bales twist waste, N Futehally and Co.
Trentham Hall s—4000 cwt rapeseed, Dharsee Nanjee Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Ville de Tamatave s—2,000 cwt linseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 1062 cwt linseed, 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Imaum s—4,000 cwt linseed, 4,000 cwt wheat, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 2,501 cwt rapeseed, 4,062 cwt linseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 600 cwt buffalo horns, Bundally Esmail.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Australia s—2,030 cwt mowrasseed, Ralli Brothers, 4,000 cw mowrassed Dharsee Nanjee and Co.
Ethelhista s—2,00 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.
Murex s—5,000 cwt mowrassed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

FOR GENOA
Murrex s—700 tons old iron, C Boggiano.

FOR HONGKONG.
Nankin s—38 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 10 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 105 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
D Balduino s—103 cwt jardaloo, 14 cwt senna leaves, 126 cwt myrabolams, M M Esabhoy; 47 cwt raisins, Yan Shun and Co; 37 cwt kadoo, 6 cwt aloes, 15 cwt linseed, 535 cwt raisins, Quan Lun Kooo.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACRAE—July 7, at Karaparamba, Calicut, the wife of A W Macrae, of a son.
MORGAN—July 8, at Mercara, the wife of James T Morgan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ALLMER—HAMILTON—July 4, at St. James's Church, Delhi, by the Rev C Mayhew, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev B Westcott, John Henry Willmer to Louisa Frances, daughter of the late J J Hamilton, Assistant Engineer, P W D.

DEATHS.

BOON—July 7, at Madras, of small-pox, Thomas Walter, youngest son of the late Assistant Surgeon Henry Boon, of the Madras Medical Establishment, and brother of the late Captain P H W Boon, I M S., aged 30 years.
HAINES—June 15, at Muttra, after a long and painful illness, Susan Henrietta Hain s, the dearly beloved wife of George Richard Haines, Assistant Surgeon, I S M D.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1899.

As has been anticipated for some time past, the Report of the Indian Finance Committee recommends the establishment of a Gold Standard, to be supported, as soon as may be, by a Gold Currency. The scheme of the Government of India for accomplishing these ends does not commend itself to the Committee, and Mr. A. M. Lindsay's ingenious scheme is also passed over. The official summary and Reuter's precis indicate the main lines of the Report, but leave important matters of detail in some obscurity. There is noue, however, in regard to the dismissal of proposals to revert to the Silver Standard. The Committee unanimously concurs with the Government of India that the Mints should be kept closed against the free coinage of silver, and recommends that the decision not to revert to the Silver Standard shall be placed beyond question. This is the more necessary, seeing the persistency with which the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has agitated for the re-opening of the Mints under one pretext or another. Sir Frank Forbes Adam only recently urged that overtures should be made to the United States to agree to a fixed ratio between gold and silver, on condition that the Indian Mints should be re-opened. There is reason to believe that the somewhat belated recommendation of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that the alternative of a return to the old Silver Standard should be included in a reference to the experts, was due to the influence of Sir Frank Forbes Adam, who before his return to Manchester was Chairman of the Bombay Chamber. The unanimous declaration of the Committee that the re-opening of the Mints is not to be thought of, will do much to put an end to the uncertainty created by a not wholly disinterested agitation. Even Sir John Muir, who has the prosperity of the Tea industry at heart, has signed this death-warrant of the silver standard. He in vain endeavoured to induce his colleagues to be content with recommending a fifteen-penny rupee so that the Indian tea industry might have less to fear from Chinese competition. As the sixteen penny rupee has not prevented the Indian teas from at most completely ousting the Chinese article from the home market, it is scarcely necessary to ask that the rate prevailing for the last year and a half should be arbitrarily lowered to enable Indian teaplanters to hold their own. The Silver standard being dead and buried, the Committee recommends that measures should be taken for the effective establishment of a Gold standard. The scheme of Lord Elgin's Government not being approved, the Committee propose that sovereigns should be made legal tender in India, and should be coined in the Indian Mints as in Australia. The coinage of gold bullion into sovereigns would be as unrestricted as that of silver rupees prior to 1893. The Government of India is advised to incur no legal obligation to exchange gold for silver, but as in France and in the United States, gold would be given to those requiring it for remittance to foreign countries.

It is assumed that a gold reserve will be formed so as to enable the Government to maintain exchange at fifteen rupees to the sovereign. But the only reference to the means of creating such a reserve is the suggestion that the profit on the future coining of rupees by Government should be used for the purchase of gold for a reserve fund. It is expressly stated that it will be for the Government to determine the conditions under which the gold reserve shall be used. It is also contemplated that Government will, in accordance with a recent decision, remit gold unhesitatingly to avert a decline in exchange by enabling the Secretary of State to curtail his drawings. Throughout, the necessity for taking such steps as may be required to give stability to exchange at sixteen-pence, is insisted upon. The effective establishment of a gold standard is declared to be of paramount importance to the material interests of India to develop the existing trade and to encourage the influx of capital. With this view, it is urged that the Government should spare no effort to husband its resources, to enforce resolute economy, and to restrict its gold obligations. Those who have for years contended that a falling exchange was the best and indeed the only means of promoting trade, will no doubt be aghast at the declaration of the Committee that a gold standard and a fixed exchange are essential to the prosperity of India and the development of its resources. The devotees of a falling rupee looked forward with equanimity and even with hope to the time when the rupee would fall to tenpence or less. We can only tender them our respectful sympathy under the calamity of a fixed exchange at fifteen rupees to the sovereign. The Committee has not been deterred by the native aptitude for holding gold, from contemplating an eventual gold currency. Fears are expressed that the Government may not be able to maintain the rate of exchange when famine or other cause turns the balance of trade against India. It may be admitted that, under such circumstances, possibly occurring once in twelve or fourteen years, Government would be obliged to draw freely on their gold reserves and even borrow gold in the London market. But there is nothing in this that will alarm any one who remembers the heavy losses incurred under the old system of the falling exchange when there was no famine and no adverse balance of trade. Mr. Allan Arthur, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, called the attention of the Viceroy's Council over a year ago to the enormous cost to the taxpayers of the failure to fix exchange at the one-and-four pence aimed at when the Mints were closed in 1893. The extra expenditure in the ensuing three years through the loss by exchange on Council Bills, the compensation allowance, and the enhanced pay of the British Army in India was within a fraction of eight millions sterling. That sum would have paid interest at three per cent. on a Conversion Fund of £88,000,000 sterling, the equivalent of 132 crores, at fifteen rupees to the British sovereign. In 1892 Sir David Barbour estimated the rupees in circulation at 115 crores. Mr. Arthur maintained, with good reason, that a Conversion Fund of ten millions sterling, to fix exchange at one and four pence during the three years, would have saved India £7,100,000, and given the country a fixed exchange and a free interchange of capital with England.

In the Appendix to the Report of the Committee Mr. Everard Hambro recommends the establishment of a Bank of India on the lines of the Bank of England. Mr. Alfred de Rothschild in January last laid before the Committee a scheme for the creation of a Bank to absorb the present Presidency Banks. Favouring a gold standard, while believing that it would be impossible to maintain it without a gold currency, Mr. de Rothschild doubted whether a Government department would have the technical skill and adaptability required to establish a sufficient gold reserve as a beginning, and maintain the free flow of gold. He considered that this could best be done by a Bank with capital of £14,000,000 sterling, the same as the Bank of England. A certain portion of the capital would be placed in the issue department and the rest invested in Government securities, against both of which the bank would have the right to issue notes. The bank would have the threefold object of maintaining the gold standard, earning dividends for the proprietors, and aiding in the development of the trade and industry of the country. The advantages claimed for such an institution would be the provision of a large sum of gold by private enterprise without a Government loan involving a heavy charge on the Indian revenues. The machinery would be forthwith provided for the effective maintenance of a gold currency and a steady rate of discount. Mr. de Rothschild, and with him apparently Mr. Hambro, is confident that the establishment of the Bank of India would reassure the public and direct to India the capital required for the development of its resources. On this scheme we express no opinion. The Government of India will, no doubt, have many other proposals of equal weight. The main point is that when the recommendations of the Committee are embodied in a legislative Act, India will have a gold standard, and stability of exchange.

THE offer of Queensland of 250 Mounted Infantry and a machine-gun, and of the New South Wales Lancers to serve in case of war in the Transvaal, is the latest illustration of the whole-hearted loyalty of our Australasian fellow-subjects. Whenever or wherever there is war or rumours of war, Australia promptly holds out her hand across the seas and cries "We will help you." Lord Brassey, who is Governor of Victoria, and perhaps the most zealous lay champion of the Navy, recognises in this loyalty and this eagerness a solution to the problem of how efficiently to man the Navy; and in a long and masterly speech he has just urged upon the Victorians the claims of this branch of Imperial defence. His lordship, the other day, was ostensibly addressing the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, but the Athenæum Hall, where the meeting was held, was attended by many members of the colonial Parliament and other. "Australians interested in the defence of the noble Empire to which they belong." To keep our Navy equal to the combined navies of any two other countries we must have men, though, as Lord Brassey calculates, to man our navy as it at present floats, fully will cost ten million pounds. France only needs to pay three millions, and Russia less than half a million. But while France has a permanent naval force of 42,000, and Russia of 35,000 men, our permaneut force, as proposed for 1899-1900, will be 110,640, showing an increase on the previous year of 4,250. No fewer than 27,000 men have been added to the British navy in the five years —1894-99. To supply this number, Lord Brassey would look to the Naval Reserve, in the development of which he has been largely instrumental. Working on the old lines, as he said, Mr. Goschen's board has increased the strength of the Royal Naval Reserve from 19,000 to 25,000 men; given more training, and in the best way, by insisting that every man shall serve for six months in the fleet. All this was good work. But in Lord Brassey's opinion, in order to bring up the naval reserve to the standard of strength which is necessary, more must be done. Thus far the policy has been to provide crews for every ship mainly by increasing the number of permanent men. It has never before been attempted in any navy to maintain in peace the full numbers required in war, nor does he propose to do this. He deplored the fact that our resources for recruiting the naval reserve from blue water seamen are steadily diminishing. Steam and the Suez Canal have brought up the foreigners to 40 per cent. of the total crews of British ships, and it is clear that action must be taken on broader lines than has thus far been contemplated. There is little diversity of opinion of this point, but the necessity for trained men indicates the one source of supply as the Naval Reserve. This unfortunately is not so strong as it ought to be, and Lord Brassey sees the means of strengthening it, by the formation of a reserve of seamen in the colonies. In regard to this there is, it seems, some difficulty at present. The inducements which the Admiralty offer in the old country are not acceptable in Australia. But Lord Brassey has the fullest confidence that the Federal Government, when constituted, will be able to propose an alternative plan. There are now, it is stated, 30,000 seafaring men in Australia. Having qualified men available, the recruitment of the naval reserve is feasible, if only terms and conditions can be laid down such as will be at once acceptable to the men to ensure their efficiency. If the pay offered by the Admiralty is inadequate, it can be supplemented, in his Excellency's opinion, from the Colonial treasuries. If the conditions of continuous service for six months in one of Her Majesty's ships is an obstacle, exercises afloat in the vessels belonging to the local flotilla may be offered as an alternative. If pure bluejackets are deficient, aquatics may be enrolled as marine artillery. Then again there is the alternative of a reserve enrolled by the colonial Government as a local force, but available to complete the crews of any Imperial vessels in Australian waters. The maintenance of a certain body of naval reserve men, under conditions as to efficiency, and subject to inspection by the Admiral in command on that station, might be accepted in lieu of the present trifling contribution to the cost of the Australian Squadron. These, however, as Lord Brassey explained, are merely suggestions thrown out for consideration, and he would leave the final decision to a Federal Minister of Defence. Little occasion for surprise that the meeting seemed eager to assist their Governor, and Sir Frederick Sargood foresaw no difficulty at all in establishing a well drilled force of marine artillery. He said nothing as to the formation of a reserve afloat, but that may come. The readiness of the Australian people to assist the mother country in the time of trouble is a characteristic which has never been fully appreciated, and it may be taken for granted, if they are willing to help us in our fighting ashore, they will be equally eager to aid in the maintenance of our pre-eminence afloat.

THE report on the state of the crops shows that in many districts agricultural prospects are beginning to suffer from insufficient rain. The fall in the Bombay Presidency was general but light, and more rain is urgently needed over the greater part of the Deccan and the Karnatak and in Kathiawar. Sind has not been visited with much rain, and in parts the water supply is deficient together with a scarcity of fodder. Sowing is retarded in several districts, while young crops have been damaged by high winds in parts of Thar and Parkar, and are withering in two talukas of Sholapur and in three of Bijapur. In Bengal heavy rain has descended all over the province, with the result that although prospects are favourable, in some parts cultivation is retarded by heavy rain. Early rice, jute and sugarcane are in good condition, but insects are said to have destroyed a good deal of young paddy and jute crops in Dacca. Both in Berar and Hyderabad operations are being delayed owing to the scanty rainfall. The total rainfall in the Central Provinces is much below the average, except in Sambalpore, and its distribution is very uneven, while more rain will have to fall before the general sowings can take place or the young cotton and rice plants will thrive. Prices have a tendency to rise, while 7,784 persons in Saugor, Damoh, and Hoshangabad are in receipt of village relief. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh the rainfall has been general and heavy, and in some districts excessive rain has retarded operations. In the Punjab prices have advanced, especially wheat, and in several districts cattle are reported in poor condition. This is particularly the case in Dera Ismail Khan, where also there is a scarcity of fodder. Rain has fallen in all the districts, except at Peshawar and Jullundar. On the west coast of Madras the rainfall has been good, but little or no rain has visited the greater part of the Deccan and the central districts. The ground is being prepared where rainfall allows, but additional showers are needed for early sowings and for such crop as is standing. In Burma the rainfall is not sufficient, though floods have damaged the tobacco crop on islands in Pakokku. The weather in Assam is hot and rainy; the prospects of tea are much improved, but more sun is wanted. Satisfactory reports are made from Mysore and Coorg, and in Central India the agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. The rainfall has been general, except in Malwa. In Rajputana rain has fallen generally, and agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily. Locusts are reported at Kerowli, while prices are mostly steady, with a tendency to rise in Jhalawar, Kotah and Haraoti. The numbers employed on relief-works are Ajmere 709, Merwara 6,917, and Marwar 954. The spring crops are in excellent condition in Kashmir, and in Nepal upland rice and Indian corn are doing well.

MR. G. H. TOWNSEND, local Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has received a wire from his head office in Hongkong, to the effect that, subject to audit, the profits for the last half-year, ending 30th June, will admit of a dividend of £1 10s. per share; dols. 10 lakhs added to Reserve Fund; dols. 2 1-2 lakhs written off Property Account; and about dols. 9 1-2 lakhs carried forward to next half-year.

WE understand that the case of Mr. Trotter, whose sentence has expired, in Calcutta, has now been disposed of, and that he will be reduced a Grade and transferred to Burma; Government having justly decided that the punishment already inflicted upon him meets the requirements of the case. He will not, therefore, lose his appointment in Government service.

ON Sunday, Kotah received the unusually heavy rainfall for Rajputana of 7 1-4 inches. Jeypore received 3 inches, and Indore over 2.

PREPARATIONS are being made to celebrate the Nizam's birthday next month in the Public Gardens, Hyderabad. Subscriptions amounting to over two lakhs have been promised by the leading Native bankers for the erection of a Memorial Hall in the gardens.

IN connection with the case instituted by the Bank of Madras against C. Ramalingam, the late head Shroff at Colombo, for the recovery of Rs. 4,24,741 due on two bonds, application has been made for the production of Ramalingam, at the District Court of Colombo.

THE Select Committee on the N. W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Bill—which, by the way, is to be entirely recast—is now sitting in Allahabad: Mr. J. O. Miller (Chief Secretary to Government), Mr. J. S. Meston (Financial Secretary) and Mr. R. H. Macleod (Legal Remembrancer) being members.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL left Naini Tal on Monday for his summer tour, and proceeded to Bareilly, whence he goes to Aligarh, Agra and Jhansi, arriving in Allahabad next Tuesday. Mr. F. L. Petre, Commissioner of Allahabad, left yesterday for Cawnpore, whence he will proceed to Jhansi to meet the Lieutenant-Governor, and return with His Honour to Allahabad.

THE letter of the Government of India to the Government of Bengal on the subject of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, and the Bengal Government's reply thereto, will be published in the Calcutta *Gazette* immediately. It is no secret that the Government of India have all along been for reforming the Calcutta Corporation on the Bombay model rather than on the lines laid down by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and it will probably be found that Sir John Woodburn has come round to that opinion and that the Bill will take its altered course accordingly.

IN his speech at the opening of the Naini Tal water-works, Sir Antony MacDonnell foreshadowed the construction of a hill railway to the summer capital of these Provinces in the near future. We are now able to give the following details regarding the way in which this project will be carried out. The Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway has for some time lived in contemplation of the construction of a fair weather branch from Kichlia to Kashipur, and in the Railway Administration Report we are told that "plans and estimates are awaited." This project, however, at Sir Antony MacDonnell's suggestion, has now been abandoned in favour of a line from Lalkua (between Bareilly and Kathgodam) to Ramnagar via Kashipur. This alignment crosses the hill streams where they are more practicable for bridging than they are in the Terai, and will be open the whole year. It is from some point on the Lalkua-Kashipur line that it is proposed to build a hill railway to Naini Tal by way of the Kaladanghi gorge. The project further provides for the connection of Ramnagar with Moradabad, and finally it is proposed to run a branch metre-gauge line from Pilibhit to Barmdeo, thus opening up the Eastern Kumaon hills and the country about the old cantonments of Lohargbat and Pitoraghar. Altogether it will be seen that these extensions of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Company will not only provide railway communication between Naini Tal and the plains, but will bring the trade of the whole of Kumaon up to the borders of Tibet into touch with the great trade arteries of the Empire.

MR. C. S. BAYLEY, Superintendent of Thagi and Dacoity, has left Simla on a short tour. Mr. Bayley goes to Agra, where he will attend the Conference which is to be held by the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of concerting measures for checking dacoity from beyond the border. Besides the local officers of the Agra Division, the Conference will also probably be attended by some of those from the Eastern States of Rajputana. The subject of dacoity will also, we understand, engage His Honour's attention when he arrives at Jhansi.

THE Jamaican Commissioners arrived at Washington on June 15. Their object is to further commercial relations between Jamaica and the United States.

THE Grand Duke Vladimir, who was sent by the Czar to Finland to hold an inspection of the local troops, met with a very unfavourable and even hostile reception, not only from the population, but also from the official world.

A TELEGRAM from Washington to the "New York Herald" says:—"As the result of a conference between Messrs. Kasson and Tower, Sir Cavendish Boyle, and Mr. Dejong, an agreement has been arrived at for reciprocal trade between the United States and British Guiana, and has been forwarded to London for ratification."

AT a Consistory on June 19, the Pope, who appeared to be in good health, delivered an address of a religious character, in which he dwelt upon the question of the union of the Churches. He announced the names of eleven new Cardinals, reserving *in pectore* the appointments of two others. He also announced the appointment of four Patriarchs and twenty-seven archbishops and bishops.

A TREATY between the United States and Great Britain, covering reciprocity with Barbados, was signed at the State Department, Washington, on June 16. This is the first Reciprocity Treaty concluded under the Reciprocity Clause of the Dingley Law. Previous agreements have been concluded under the section allowing a reciprocity arrangement by proclamation without the formality of a treaty.

THE Vice Rector of the Seminary at Oporto, the Rev. Theotonio Emmanuel D'Castro, D.D. was confirmed Bishop of Mylapore in the Consistory held in Rome on the 22nd ultimo by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. He passed the Doctor of Divinity degree in the Gregorian University of Rome, and he received his education from the Jesuit Fathers. It is said that he is a most worthy and respected cleric of the Portuguese Church. His consecration will take place later.

THE "referendum" on federation was taken on June 20 throughout New South Wales. The latest returns showed 101,200 in favour of the Bill, and 79,634 against it. A majority in favour is certain. This result has been received with much enthusiasm. The Federal Enabling Bill has passed both Houses of the Queensland Legislature. The "referendum" on the question will be taken on Sept. 2. The Victorian "referendum" on the Federation Question will be taken at the end of July.

THE Western Australian Parliament opened on June 21. The Governor, in his speech, stated that if the Commonwealth Bill should be adopted by the rest of Australia the question requiring the consideration of Western Australia was whether the Bill safeguarded financial interests sufficiently to justify Western Australia, with her great responsibilities, in giving up to a great extent the control of her fiscal policy. The Ministers were of opinion that the Bill now framed was less favourable to Western Australia than any other of the colonies.

FROM an official report issued by the Red Cross Society, it appears that in the three Volga Governments of Kuzan, Saratoff, and Viatka, there are no fewer than 33,000 persons prostrated with hunger, typhus, and scurvy, and the mortality is daily increasing. The Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" says that some idea of the splendid work of succour performed by the Red Cross Society, under the personal direction of General Schwedoff, may be gathered from the fact that on its unaided sustenance 198,369 absolutely destitute peasants in the Government of Kuzan, 69,953 in Saratoff, and 41,953 in Viatka are being kept from starvation.

IN the current "Atlantic Monthly" the question is asked whether "the British novelist has not at last worn out his welcome as a public reader in the United States." Not his welcome as a visitor and a friend—that is quite another matter. Public readings themselves were of interest many years ago, but it is pointed out that circumstances and audiences have changed. Instead of the latter "giving the reader an environment of thoughtful attention they envelop him in a sudden breeze of vapid curiosity": "Is that the great man who wrote What's its Name? Well, he is not much to look at, is he?" And away they go, looking for another victim. One might suspect that even the British novelist, thrice armed as he sometimes is in the complete steel of self-conceit, would see unpleasant weapons of offence in the eyes of an assemblage which may figuratively be said to have left its ears at home. The world, we are told, has a quaint suspicion that a waning literary reputation furnishes the motive of these advertising pilgrimages. We had always thought that the Yankees themselves had something to do with them.

WHEN Admiral the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., hauled down his flag at sunset on the termination of his command of the Plymouth Station, he practically terminated his term of service in the Navy, for he will have come within two years of the age limit, which in this case will deprive the country of the services of an unusually energetic and capable officer. In a general order asking the chief officials at Devonport to attend at Admiralty House that he may bid them farewell and introduce them to his successor, Admiral Sir H. Fairfax, the retiring Commander-in-Chief somewhat pathetically writes:—"I must take this means of conveying to all other officers and men a very sincere farewell, and of thanking each for those individual efforts on behalf of the service which have so greatly aided me in the discharge of my own duties, and have thus rendered my final period of command one which will always be among the most pleasant of those which I have had the honour to hold. When Admiral Fremantle recently celebrated the jubilee of his connexion with the Navy, the Queen marked the occasion by conferring the C.M.G.

ELECTRICITY threatens to divest the ordinary printing-machine of its ink rollers, ink table, and all that pertains thereto. The principle of the invention was adopted more than half a century back in Bain's electro-chemical telegraph. A sheet of paper is soaked in a chemical solution, say of nitrate of manganese. Let this paper, preferably in a damp condition, lie upon a sheet of zinc, to which one pole of an electric battery is connected, and let the other pole of the battery be joined by flexible wire to a stamp, or arrangement of type to be pressed upon the paper. Directly the type comes into contact with the paper a current passes from one metallic surface to the other, and the paper between them is impressed with an indelible stain. The nature of the chemical substances employed by the most recent adapters of the process is kept secret; but they are said to be cheap, and to be added to the pulp in course of manufacture by the paper maker without any increase of cost in the material. One of the largest firms of English stationers assure us they have confidence in the practicability of the process. No special printing-press is required, existing machines of all types, it is said, being easily altered to the new conditions. It is stated that any machine, be it a flat-bed cylinder, fast rotary news, or platen, can be adapted to the new method of working. The invention is due to Mr. W. Friese-Greene, whose name is well-known in the photographic world.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The 73rd battery of Artillery has been selected for service in Africa, making the fifth battery now under orders.

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT.

The New South Wales Lancers, who are undergoing a course of military instruction at Aldershot, have volunteered for service in South Africa in case of war.

THE PROPOSED FRANCHISE REFORMS.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, said he was still uncertain as to the practical effect of the new scheme proposed by the Boers, but judging from present information, it appeared not to immediately affect the representation of the Uitlanders in the Volksraad.

QUEENSLAND'S PATRIOTIC OFFER.

JULY 12.

In connection with the offer of the Queensland Government to furnish troops in the event of hostilities with the Transvaal, the British Government has replied that it highly appreciates the patriotic offer of Queensland, and hopes the occasion for such employment will not arise, but if it should the Government will gladly avail itself of the proffered assistance.

BRITISH WARSHIPS AT DELAGOA BAY.

Admiral Harris, Naval Commander-in-Chief at the Cape has arrived at Delagoa Bay with the cruiser Doris and the gunboat Widgeon.

THE "TIMES" ON MR. SCHREINER'S VIEWS.

The "Times" this morning, referring to the views expressed by Mr Schreiner, the Cape Premier, on the Transvaal question, says that an accidental Dutch majority in the Cape Assembly must not dictate Imperial policy.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question by Mr. Maclean in the Commons, last evening, said that if sovereigns were declared to be a legal tender in India at a fixed ratio, it would be open to any debtor in any part of India to discharge a debt in sovereigns at that ratio.

CABLE RATES TO INDIA.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to an influential deputation which waited upon him to-day, and amongst whom were Sir Edward Sassoon and Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P.s, agreed that the cable rates to India were unduly high, but he deprecated the idea of enabling merchants to telegraph at the expense of the taxpayer.

He was entirely opposed to any general system of Government Telegraphs, but promised to institute an enquiry into telegraphic communication with India and to weigh the alternative suggestions of the deputation.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

LIST OF MEASURES TO BE PASSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The official programme of next Friday's Council meeting includes the passing of the Marriages' Validation Bill, the Northern India Canal and Drainage Bill, the Land Improvement Loans Bill and the Indian Registration Bill, It will also include the introduction of the Kirk Sessions Bill, the Registration of British Ships Bill, a Bill to provide for conversion into British Indian Currency of sums expressed in British Currency in Army Act; the Telegraphic Press Messages Copyright Bill, and the Transfer of Property Bill.

THE R. E. REORGANISATION SCHEME.

GOVT.'S PROPOSALS SANCTIONED WITH SLIGHT MODIFICATION.

A Despatch has arrived from the Secretary of State sanctioning with but a few modifications the scheme proposed some time since by the Government of India for the reorganisation of the Royal Engineers in India. The details are not yet completely worked out, but the main principles are all settled, so that the rest can now be arranged by the Government of India, and this long-needed reform may be expected to come into operation very shortly indeed.

Briefly stated, the main reform made is to change the Royal Engineers employed upon military works in this country from Departmental to Regimental Corps. This is effected as nearly as possible upon lines already adopted at Home. Each military district, therefore, will have attached to it a Commanding Royal Engineer officer who, owing to to the change recently effected in sending out more senior men to India, will as a rule be of considerable standing in the service. Under him will be Royal Engineers, each receiving pay according to the military rank he occupies, who will take the place of Superintending and District Royal Engineers hitherto connected with Cantonment stations.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

NO PLAGUE BACILLI IN RAWALPINDI CASES.

No fresh cases of plague have occurred during the past fortnight in Rawalpindi district, and it is hoped therefore that the measures which have been taken have been successful in stamping out this new centre of infection. Curiously enough the plague experts in Bombay, to whom samples of blood from Rawalpindi cases were sent, have been unable to detect plague bacilli in them, though no doubt is felt here that they were real plague.

Plague in the Punjab is now entirely confined to a single water-logged area in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts, where a few sporadic seizures are still occurring. Their infrequency, however, leads the authorities to hope that there is, at last, a fair chance of eradicating the disease from the province.

THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

SATISFACTORY RECORD IN ALL BRANCHES.

The Government of India review on the work of the Survey of India Department during the past year shows a very satisfactory record in all branches, the area geographically surveyed on the eastern and western frontiers amounting to no less than 9,976 square miles, and corresponding progress being made in map making and other departments.

The Government of India notice with satisfaction the success which has attended the working of the Dehra Dun Training School, and express acknowledgment to General Strahan for the energy and success with which he has administered the Department.

The loss to Government by the death of Major-General Woodthorpe is also noticed with regret; and a tribute paid to the value of the services rendered by Colonel Sandeman and Sir T. Holdich, who have retired.

COLONEL BARROW'S LECTURE ON "STONEWALL JACKSON."

IMPORTANT MILITARY TACTICS.

A large gathering, including Lady Curzon, the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Lockhart, assembled, to-day, to hear Colonel Barrow's lecture on Stonewall Jackson.

The Commander-in-Chief presided, and at the close, in thanking the lecturer, spoke a few words commenting on the main conclusions drawn by Colonel Barrow from Stonewall Jackson's career. Of these he cordially accepted Colonel Barrow's statement that the Anglo-Saxon soldier can stand heavier loss without being driven from the field than soldiers of any other race, also that the Anglo-Saxon soldier when well led can defeat many times his own numbers of equally brave Anglo-Saxons badly led. A *fortiori* he showed that he can defeat vastly greater numbers of people of the lower races against whom most of the recent British campaigns had taken place. Regarding Colonel Barrow's remarks about the necessity of secrecy in war, Sir William Lockhart said the greatest misfortune a General officer in the field could possess was

A TALKATIVE STAFF OFFICER.

His Excellency also endorsed the statement of the value of flank marches, but showed that in difficult country, against an enemy who carries his commissariat trains in his own pocket, flank marches could seldom be executed, for the enemy in these cases had too often disappeared before he could be attacked, only to return, however, at nightfall and make things lively for us in camp. Regarding Colonel Barrow's criticism to the effect that the British soldier often fills his pouch with ammunition

AT THE EXPENSE OF HIS STOMACH,

Sir William told how as Brigadier-General he had gone in Mandalay to receive almost the dying words of Sir Herbert Macpherson, and how the latter had said to him: "Don't cumber your men with too much ammunition; it is better for them to only have twenty rounds than to be without food." This advice was right for the class of enemy we had to fight in Burma, and Sir William had himself always followed it; but Sir Herbert would never have given this advice had the campaign been in Afghanistan and our foes such a fighting race as the Afghans, for there the conditions were different, and other methods were necessary.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murphy, I.M.S., Major Carbonaro, 17th Bengal Infantry, and Captain B. Pitrie, Indian Staff Corps, have been permitted to retire.

Colonel G. H. C. Dyce, Colonel on the Staff, is posted to Mooltan, and Captain S. Thomson, D.A.A.-G. for Musketry, to Bombay Command.

Captain Dunlop Smith officiates as Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, vice Colonel Montgomery, proceeding on three months' leave.

Colonel Wahab, Survey Department, Baluchistan, is granted three months' privilege leave.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, JULY 12.

There were 48 cases and 42 deaths recorded in the city, to-day; in the Cantonment 7 cases and 4 deaths; and in the districts 7 cases and 6 deaths. The total mortality was 55.

HANDICAP POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

THE "F" TEAM WINS.

The final tie in the Handicap Polo Tournament between A and F teams was played, this afternoon, on the Poona ground. Lord Sandhurst, and Staff, Generals Low and Burnett, and a large number of other ladies and gentlemen were present. Major Kirk, the Honorary Secretary, was "At Home" on the occasion. The Band of the 1st Bombay Lancers was in attendance.

The game was contested with all old keenness apparent in some of the other ties. Both sides played with vigour, and the shooting was straight. The game resulted in a win for the F team, who made 4 goals and 3 subsidiaries to A's 2 goals.

A meeting of the Polo players was held, this evening, at the Gymkhana Club, Colonel Stuart in the chair. The meeting was well attended. Major Kirk, Captain Wilkinson, and Mr. Pavie, of the Royal Hotel, formed the Station Polo Committee, and decided to hold an open Polo tournament during the race week from the 16th to 26th September.

CRUEL DACOITY NEAR MOULMEIN.

RANGOON, JULY 12.

On Sunday morning, a band of armed dacoits attacked a hut near Moulmein and took all money they could find, and having tied up the occupants, except a young woman, whom they took with them, set the house on fire and decamped. The houseowner, his wife, and infant grandchild were burnt. The young woman was subsequently released by the dacoits, who have not been captured.

THE DHULIA MURDER CASE.

DHULIA, JULY 12.

The trial of Mr. Purvez on the charge of causing the death of his servant, named Kashiram, by giving a blow on an enlarged spleen, commenced in the Sessions Court, to-day, before Mr. Tipnis, Judge, and assessors. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-Law, with the Hon'ble Mr. Garud, conducted the defence.

Evidence of the deceased's wife and the police patel was recorded. The woman was cross-examined and examined by the Court at some length; and the police patel was under examination, when the Court rose for the day.

The court-house was densely packed with spectators.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

AT a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, held yesterday, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, at his chamber, it was resolved to telegraph a message of congratulation to Mr. Paranjpe, on his success as Senior Wrangler; (2) to make arrangements for convening a public meeting for making a further representation to Government in reference to the present situation of Indians in South Africa; (3) to further consider the Khoti Bill; and (4) to make a representation to the Bombay Government in reference to their Excise policy in connection with the by-products of sugar in this Presidency.

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

A LARGE company assembed to witness a further portion of the pragramme in connection with the Mud Sports. The entries were good, and some very interesting competitions took place. The following are the events:—

TENT-PEGGING (PONY).—1, Mr. Fischer; 2, Lieutenant Back, R. N.; 3, Lieutenant Corbett, R.N.

TENT-PEGGING (HORSES).—1, Captain Pelle; 2, Mr. A. Smith; 3, Mr. Fischer.

PITCH-AND-TOSS STAKES.—This was an event in which everyone seemed to score two points, and no one won.

BICYCLE RING-TILTING AND TURK'S HEAD (Combined)—1, Mr. Rivers Smith; 2, Mr. Wilson; 3, Mr. Fischer.

SHARKS RACE.—1, Lieutenant Corbett; 2, Captain Lock; 3, Lieutenant Back, R.N.

HORSE SCURRY (HANDICAP)—1, Mr. Dredge's Crock (Mr. Lord), 60 yards; 2, Mr. Rivers Smith's Grisette (Lieutenant Corbett), 40 yards; 3, Mr. Sweeten's Waler (Lieutenant Back), 45 yards.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

SHOOTING AND FISHING NOTES.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET.

INTER-UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS.

SWIMMING NOTES.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

MIDSUMMER has arrived, and on Northern waters in general it marks the conclusion of the best sport among the trout. July is the worst month for fly fishing in the whole season; the trout are rather more appreciative of the anglers' lures during August and September, and by the close of the latter month they begin to lose condition. In June, when streams are running low and clear, the trout are ill to tempt with artificial flies so long as the sun beats strongly on the water. But as towards evening its rays slant across the pools, the trout begin to move, and there is a chance for an expert fisher who knows the water to make a fair basket. Sometimes at dusk the whole surface of a pool is alive with rising trout, apparently feeding at the surface, but the angler soon finds that they disregard his artificial presentations, and, moreover, he can see no natural flies on the water. The procedure of these trout is known as "bulging," and they can adopt none which is more exasperating to their would-be captors. On a careful inspection it will be seen that they are not breaking the surface of the water—whence the term "bulging,"—but are seizing their tiny prey just underneath, and when thus occupied it is seldom that they can be tempted with an artificial fly. In evening fishing special attention should be paid to the backwaters, for they always contain good trout which may be induced to rise by adopting certain tactics.

Sea trout are now beginning to run, and will afford grand sport from the present time until the end of September. They take most freely as rivers begin to rise after rain, when they are running up from the sea, and no fish are more lively or make a gamer fight for their lives. In heavy water fairly strong tackle should be used—as there is always a chance of a big fellow scaling 3lb. or 4lb., perhaps even of a small salmon,—and the majority of fishers employ three flies. I believe, however, that equally good results will be obtained with one. With three flies you will undoubtedly rise and hook a larger number of fish, but if a heavy trout happens to take one of the bob flies there is always the danger that those trailing below may catch in weeds of stones at the bottom; moreover, the casting line is apt to fray where the upper flies are attached. In playing sea trout it should be remembered that their mouths are exceedingly tender; the point of the rod should always be lowered the instant they jump—which they are apt to do frequently and with much energy,—the hold being recovered, without the semblance of a jerk, as they regain their own element. The methods which must be adopted in order to kill sea trout in low, fine waters differ materially from those described above. On small rivers it is best to fish up stream. The tackle must be of the finest, the rod, single-handed, ten to eleven feet in length, and in these circumstances a single fly is essential to success. The utmost vigilance and care must be exercised in approaching pools or streams where fish are known to be, for when sea trout have been some time in fresh water they acquire a share of the caution displayed by their cousins the brown trout, especially where they have been much fished for.

The rain which came on Sunday would be altogether beneficial to game birds. During the early stages of their existence young grouse rely chiefly on the dew which gathers on grass and heather to satisfy their thirst; but as they progress in age and size they need more abundant supplies, and had the drought which has lasted for nearly a month endured much longer they would surely have suffered from scarcity of water. The weather has been admirably suited to the requirements of red deer. During the critical period when their new antlers are growing their vital resources are heavily taxed. A considerable supply of blood is diverted from its usual channels to strengthen and assist the new growth, and a plentiful supply of good feed and dry beds at night are essential to the welfare of deer in summer. In both respects they have been well provided for of late, and there is every reason to hope that both heads and haunches will be of good quality in the coming stalking season.

It was not a very powerful M. C. C. team that went down before Cambridge by five wickets last week. Mead, Young, and Pougher were the principal bowlers, but most of the Light Blues played them with confidence and freedom, especially in the second innings. R. N. Blaker justified his inclusion by making 35 and 39 (both times not out). The old Westminster boy will probably get his colours. Jessop bowled with great effect in the first innings of the M. C. C., taking five wickets for 18 runs! E. F. Penn, also trundled capitally, his five wickets for 47 in the second innings being quite sound. It is a trifle premature, perhaps, but I fancy the Cambridge eleven this year will finally be constituted thus:—Jessop (captain), Stogdon, Winter, Hawkins, Taylor, Hind, Moon, Day, Wilson, Penn, and Blaker. This match completed the home fixtures, the Cantabs having won two and lost three of the five matches played up to date.

Oxford's defeat by the full strength of Surrey last week was nothing surprising. Stocks, Pilkington, Foster, and Hollins were all away from the home team, the first-named especially being sadly missed, The old Varsity captain, "Shrimp" Leveson-Gower, played a fine innings of 155 for the visitors, who put on 415 at their first attempt. Bosanquet, Knox, and Wright shared the wickets, but were dreadfully expensive, for once in a way. It is noteworthy that—as against the Australians—Champain himself proved "good at need" in this direction by taking the principal wicket in a couple of overs. Oxford replied with 292, the Oxford captain again contributing a dashing innings of 96. Montmorency made 41 in workmanlike if not exactly pretty style, while Eccles, Collins, and Bosanquet batted well. Following on, Oxford totted up 235 at their second attempt, which left Surrey 113 to get to win. Five wickets fell ere Hayward made the winning hit, the Dark Blues' last match in the Parks thus ending in defeat. Up to date they have won two, lost two, and drawn with the Australians. Oxford opened well last Monday by winning the inter-'Varsity polo match very easily (11 goals to one). This brings the 1898-99 record thus; Oxford, seven events; Cambridge, seven events; one draw. Very stubborn tussles are expected in the remaining contests for the year, notably in the swimming and water polo matches next Saturday at the Bath Club, London. I fancy Cambridge will win the odd event at swimming, and Oxford the polo match, thus leaving honours easy. Some fine racing was witnessed for the Oxford University Sculls, the winner turning up in C. V. Fox (Pembroke). Sculling in beautifully easy style, he beat J. A. Tinne (University) in the exceptionally fast time of 7min. 15 sec.—a record! Practice is now going on apace for Henley, and both Oxford and Cambridge will be strongly represented.

The Anglo-American Universities' athletic tussle is now definitely fixed for Saturday, July 22. This being a week later then originally propo ed, the Harvard and Yale men will defer their exodus from New York until July 5. They are afraid the vagaries of the English climate will upset them, hence are wisely limiting their before-the-battle sojourn to about a fortnight. Meanwhile they are in hard practice, and are straining every nerve to get thoroughly fit. The Oxford and Cambridge team commenced steady work on Monday, and will shortly leave for some congenial training quarters. So far, the actual competitors have not been chosen, but the team will certainly include the following cracks:—100 Yards, C. R. Thomas (Oxford); Quarter-mile, A. M. Hollins (Oxford) and G. C. Davison (Cambridge); Half-mile, H.E. Graham (Cambridge); One mile, A. Hunter (Cambridge); High Jump, H. S. Adair (Oxford); Long Jump, G. C. Vassall (Oxford); Hammer, J. D. Greenshields (Oxford) and L. O. Baines (Cambridge); Hurdles, W. G. Paget-Tomlinson (Cambridge); and H. R. Parkes (Oxford); Three Miles, H. W. Workman (Cambridge). It is just on the cards, however, that the long distance race will be limited to two miles.

A few details concerning the English cracks may interest many of our readers. Alan Hunter, the Cantab miler, hails from Wellington. In 1897 he cleared the board of all the distance races at that school, putting the Mile, Half-mile, Two Miles, and Steeplechase to his credit. Going up to Trinity College, Cambridge, in October of that year, he ran third in the Freshmen's Mile at Fenner's, and later on occupied the same position in the inter-'Varsity cross country race. The year 1898 saw him win the 'Varsity Mile in 4 min. 26sec. run second to W. E. Lutyens for Cambridge vs. the L.A. C. in 4 min. 25 sec., and lose a sensational race at Queen's Club in the inter-'Varsity Mile. A. L. Danson (Oxford) beat him by inches in 4min. 25 3-5sec.! Subsequently he ran third in the Half-mile Championship at Stamford Bridge, and finished up the year well by running second in the inter-'Varsity cross-country race at Roehampton in October. This year he has been all-conquering. He won the mile at the C.U.A.C. sports in 4min. 26 2-5sec., beat Lutyens in the C.U.A.C. vs. L.A.C. Mile by ten yards in 4min. 22 2-5sec., and defeated Arnold (Oxford) by thirty yards at Queen's Club in 4 min. 35 sec. Possessed of a fine raking stride, and unlimited "devil," the Yankees will find him a very hard nut to crack on the 22nd. The same with C. R. Thomas (Oxford). Welsh champion at a "Hundred" from 1893 to 1898 inclusive.

Educated at Llandovery and Cowbridge, Thomas's fame had preceded him to Oxford, where he matriculated in October, 1896. His best performance prior to this was in the Essex Beagles scratch "Hundred" in 1895, A. R. Downer beating him by a yard—in time just under "evens." He got his "Blue" at the first time of asking at Oxford, has thrice placed the Hundred to his credit at Queen's Club, and several times run the distance in 10sec. His latest performance in this direction has lately been passed as a record by the A.A.A. In 78 races he has won 57 prizes (38 firsts) and the popular Welshman is generally recognised as one of the speediest amateurs in the kingdom. A. M. Hollins, the Oxford president, is another flier of the first water. At Eton he gave a foretaste of future excellence by running the "Quarter" in 53 4-5sec., for some time (if not now) a record. His 'Varsity career has been pretty eventful. In 1898 he ran second in the O.U.A.C. sports "Quarter," beat F. Mayne, of the L.A.C., later on in 51 1-5sec., and in a private trial subsequently gained his colours by beating F. R. D Munro, F. L. Stephenson, &c., in 50 2-5sec. This year he won both the University and inter-University "Quarters," the latter in 50 2-5sec., besides running second to Thomas in the O.U.A.C. 100 Yards. Properly trained and in good condition, he should be able to get inside evens at a quarter.

There have been one or two good scores in minor cricket this week. The most notable has been the 148 of Ayres, for Essex II. vs. Herts, at St. Albans. It seems a curious thing that this young fellow, who has lots of real good cricket in him, is unable to do himself justice in first-class matches. I have seen him play well enough for anything, but when there is anything dependent on the result he pokes and scrapes about in a most absurd fashion. If Ayres could once gain confidence in himself he would make one of the best batsmen in the country. He got eight wickets in the match, but he doesn't seem likely to make a star bowler. Surrey II. have had to put up with another defeat, as last Monday and Tuesday they were outplayed by Glamorganshire, who won after a heavy scoring match, in which 899 runs were scored in two days, by 53 runs within two or three minutes off time. Surrey played a new fast bowler, Dolbey, an old Dulwich College boy, who was reputed to have done great things, but he has much to learn before he can qualify for the first eleven. He has something of the Kortright style. H. E. Morgan (110) was the only player to score three figures, but W. H. Brain, the old 'Varsity wicket-keeper, had bad luck, as he only wanted one more to complete his century when the last wicket fell. The biggest individual scorer among the Surrey lads was A. Baker, who hit up 44 and 54, and is very likely to be tried, if occasion permits, for the first eleven. The Essex team against Warwickshire included W. M. Turner, who like his elder brother (A. J.) also comes from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, where cricket is cultivated up to a very high standard. He was of course, tried as a batsman, and he made 39 in two innings. A. J. Turner goes to India with, his regiment at the end of the cricketing year, so that the qualification of his brother comes at a very opportune moment.

It is stated that Holmes, of Birmingham, will in a short time make another attempt to emulate Captain Webb, and attempt to swim the English Channel. There is little doubt that had Holmes had the slightest luck he would have succeeded in his effort last year, as physically he is fit apparently for any task. In the Long Distance Championship of 1894 at Southport, with the sea in such a condition that the holder, J. H. Tyers refused to compete, Holmes made light of the elements, and although that year's winner, W. Green, a well-known plodder, finished the distance completely prostrate, the Birmingham swimmer was as fresh as though he had but taken his usual morning dip. Holmes states that it was no unusual thing for him to spend five and six hours in the sea without touching terra-firma. Those who know him can rest assured that when the attempt is made no unnecessary risks will be run, and that he will enter upon his self imposed task in a perfectly trained condition, and, given favourable weather, with an almost certain success.

The result of the meeting between the United Hospitals and Cambridge University Water Polo teams was looked forward to with interest, as a real good fight was expected. In the early stage of the game it looked as if the Cantabs would outplay their opponents, owing to better combination. But strange to say their strong point in the first part of the game proved their weakness in the latter, as erratic shooting, every man for himself, and the devil take the hindermost seemed to be the word of command, the result being they retired defeated by four goals to one, a margin that can hardly be said to have represented the merits of the two teams. The Varsity men should have have kept their heads, and remember that polo is more effective where combined play rather than personal prominence is the object aimed at.

The draw between Everton and Burslem in the National Championship has given great satisfaction to the Pottery team, as it will enable them to play at home, which is a decided advantage to the Burslem men, and is sure to result in a financial success, crowded houses being possible in ordinary fixtures. No better bath for correct polo could be wished for, as the clear deep water and good width of bath make unobserved fouls difficult, and allow full scope for talented play. In the drawn game the Everton men can be sympathised with, it being hard lines indeed to score on half-time and again just before the finish, and both goals to be disallowed. By far too much rough play was allowed to make the game at all enjoyable, and a little more promptness on the part of the whistle-holder would have done good. It is a pleasure, however, to note that the interest in the game on the part of Everton's supporters is maintained in spite of the defections that have taken place in the ranks of their players

The figures for the 100 Yards Back Swimming appear likely to suffer a material reduction in the near future at the hands of Battersby, a well-known Stockport swimmer, who during the past week has succeeded in swimming the distance in 1 min. 15 2-5sec, and this after turning very badly. Battersby is a finely-built young fellow, a good trudgeon swimmer, captain of his club, and capable of far better things than he has yet accomplished. His intention is to pit himself against the best in the country upon the occasion of the Back Swimming Championship competition, promoted by the Bath Club, at London.

The Lawn Tennis Championship began at Wimbledon last Monday. The drought and the croquet did not seem to have affected the courts. The entry was a good one; and the Ladies' Doubles, which was an innovation, should do something to promote play amongst ladies. No doubt there will soon be the great twin sisters of lawn tennis, as well as the great twin brothers. There are a good many players who did not enter last year, including Cazalet, the Allens, Milne, and Mackay and Day, who have been playing for Cambridge. Mr. Palmer has succeeded Mr. Chitty as honorary secretary of the A. E.L.T.C., and he is simply bubbling over with energy. At the Northern Championships meeting one of the most interesting event was the defeat in the Singles of H. S. Mahony by S. H. Smith, the Stroud player. Mrs. Durlacher also beat Miss Cooper, who has been out of form this season.

THE FACTION RIOTS IN TINNEVELLY.

THE TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

TINNEVELLY, 10th July.—The first sitting of the Special Magistrate's Court was held yesterday at Satur, for the trial of the riot cases. Mr. Sankaran Nair has arrived to conduct the prosecution.

A VILLAGE BURNT IN MADURA.

The burning of the village of Reddiarpatti in Madura, on the 3rd instant, has just been reported.

THE SCHEME OF LOOTING.

An eye-witness writes:—Iyernarkulam, is a village four miles north-east of Aulankulam, and has a mixed population of Shanars, Maravars, blacksmiths, etc. This was attacked by the marauders on the 12th June. The Shanar houses being only a few, looting and burning were finished in a short time. The Maravar hatred was so great that they felled palmyra trees against some Shanar houses and destroyed even their walls. The ex-Village Munsiff, a Mahomedan, who pleaded on behalf of the Shanars to save the houses from fire, had a narrow escape from being killed. Having finished their dastardly business they divided themselves into two parties and marched against Pattamudayar-puram, on the West. One party poured in from the North and the other from the East while the panic-stricken inhabitants fled away towards the West. At a given signal the two parties made a shrill yell and commenced the looting. Though the gang was composed of different castes of men from different villages, yet it was so well organised that all the marauders of the same village were together in the attack, and when one marauder entered a house none but those of his own village entered along with him. This prevented all possible disputes about loot among individuals that might otherwise have risen in such a heterogeneous mob. A few Shanars offered resistance and paid dearly for it. A lad saw his father beaten severely and ran out of his place of concealment close by, pushing his way desperately through the crowd, to save him from violence. He defended his father most heroically though badly cut in several parts of his body. Fire having, meanwhile, broken out in another part of the village, some villains brought burning embers from there and threw them upon him. Unable to bear the torture any longer, the lad ran for water towards a well, before reaching which he fell on the ground exhausted by excessive bleeding, while two men are reported to have followed him and cut his throat as he lay helpless panting for water. Thus the son gave his life to save his father. A few other Shanars were also severely wounded, of whom one died three or four days later. One Rama Nadan defended himself and his family in a heroic manner. He placed his wife and children upstairs in his strongly built but windowless house, while he himself with three men stood on the terrace with a good supply of stones which he vigorously showered on the approaching marauders. He was, however, severely wounded in his right eye as he could not command all the sides from his position. The infuriated mob then attempted to effect an opening by burning the door. Straw and stubble were heaped before the door and set fire to. But the thick heavy door stood proof against the flames though charred about half an inch. The stone impressions on the walls and their battered condition bear testimony to the jury of the attack on the house. Meanwhile, the whole village was enveloped in flames and even the marauders could not stand the heat. So they left the village. When I visited this place soon after the event I found several dark spots of human blood spilt like water in broad daylight. As I stood before a pool of coagulated blood the murdered lad's mother came weeping and said:—"Sir, when will the Government do justice?" So also did the blood seem to cry from the ground.

Reddiyarpatti, a village about six miles North of Nallur, was destroyed by treachery. The leading Maravars of Uthumalai induced the leading Shanars of Reddiyarpatti to leave it and meet them at an appointed place to discuss the advisability of purchasing their safety from the marauders with money. They did not know that this was a ruse adopted by those marauders to accomplish their nefarious object quite unopposed. Before they could find this out, they found their village in wild conflagration. It was here that several Shanar women had their ears not only torn but cut off altogether.—*Madras Mail.*

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday.

RE RAMJI BAPUBHAI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, asked for a week's time for replying to the opposing creditor's affidavit. The learned counsel said that the other side had consented not to arrest the insolvent in the interval. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, consented; and his lordship adjourned the matter for a week.

RE KAPURCHAND DHARAMSEY METHA.

This insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order. Mr. Raikes, on behalf of Amiroodin Hassanali and Co., opposed the application. His lordship granted only a week's interim order.

RE RAJABALI CASSIM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, stating that the opposing creditor had not furnished the insolvent a copy of his affidavit, as he was directed to do by order of the court. His lordship granted the insolvent the usual interim order.

RE JOHN DE CRUZ.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices on the creditors.

RE BANDEALLI ALARAKHIA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for anextension of the interim order. His lordship granted two months' extension.

RE RAMDAS MURJI.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE RASTAMJI PESTONJI AMARIA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition and schedule. As the other side did not appear to showcause, his lordship made the rule absolute.

RE DIAGO RODRIGUES.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices on the creditors.

RE J. J. JORDON.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices on the creditors.

RE NOWROJI COWASJI MISTRI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order which expired that day. His lordship granted two months.

RE NOOR MAHOMED ISMAIL.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute a rule granted on the 25th of April last, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. His lordship made the rule absolute.

RE JOHN ANDERSON.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said that according to the order made in the matter, the insolvent ought to get his discharge that day, but that as an appeal has been filed against his lordship's decision, he would ask for the extension of the interim order till the disposal of the appeal.

His lordship: I am told the insolvent has not paid his fees.

Mr. Manker: The fees will be paid before the insolvent gets his extension.

His lordship (To Mr. Rivett-Carnac): Do you know when the appeal is likely to come on?

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: I have no knowledge at all, my lord.

His lordship then granted three months' extension of the interim order to the insolvent.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a common jury resumed the trial of the following case:—

A MOONIM CHARGED WITH USING FORGED HUNDEES.

Mohunlal Kissonlal, formerly a moonim to a Marwaree firm, was charged with having, on the 13th March last, abetted Maneklal Ghellabhoy and others in using as genuine a forged hundee for Rs. 2,500, which was used in consequence of his abetment. He was further charged with a similar offence on the 24th March last in respect of a hundee for Rs. 8,000; and with a similar offence on the 6th April last in respect of a hundee for Rs. 10,000, the three forged hundees being drawn on the firm of Ramnarayan Buldeodas, of which he was the moonim. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Hugh Sealy, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was not represented.

The examination of witnesses for the prosecution was proceeded with during the day; and the prisoner took up much time in cross-examining the witnesses. One of them, Premsookh, who was subject to occasional fainting fits, while under cross-examination by the prisoner, well nigh fainted and had to be supported out of the witness-box. Some more witness were examined; and the court adjourned until this (Thursday) morning.

AN OLD LOVE STORY.

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

(*Continued.*)

THE CONVENT AT PENTHEMONT.

THIS period of retirement in the Convent of Penthemont is always referred to afterwards by Josephine as one of the happiest in her life. It was also one of the most important. There she had an opportunity of learning the names, something of the manners, the language, and bearing of the great ladies of France; all useful knowledge that she packed away in the brain of hers—so shallow and so crude, and yet so tenacious of all this kind of knowledge, so capable of turning it to account.

Her position is perilous. She is young—but twenty-one years of age; she has grown to be beautiful, though her husband never sees it; she is fond of society; she is fond of dress; she has an incurable habit of falling into debt; and—I must add it, for a love story that is not truthful had better not be told—she is sensual. And now she had every temptation. Separated from a husband who did not love her with plenty of admirers, she lived in an age of great licentiousness and in circles of proverbial looseness. Further, she was then, as always, hard up for money, sometimes appealing to her husband for arrears in her allowance; sometimes to her impecunious father, who was even more remiss in sending her share of her settlement. Among other adventures of the time—one that it has not been found easy to explain—is a sudden departure to Martinique, and a temporary residence there among her own people.

OMING OF THE REVOLUTION.

And while she is thus far away from France and gaiety and society, the Revolution has advanced with giant strides, and her husband—who belonged from youth to the class of Liberal aristocrats—is already a great national character—almost a national hero. He has been one of the first of the nobility to take the side of the Revolution; he has been made President of the National Assembly during some of its most turbulent and historic moments, especially during that long sitting which lasted for several days, and which covered the period of the King's flight to Varennes and return to Paris and to the guillotine. I am a little reminded by the contrast between the fate of the wife—an outcast in far-off Martinique, poverty-stricken, without prospects, without love or husband—and the husband, perorating amid the tumultuous cheers of all France—I am a little reminded, I say, of another contrast of the same period. You remember that Sophie Lemonier, for whom Mirabeau underwent four years' imprisonment, to whom he wrote such immortal love-letters and from whom, after his release, he separated for ever after just one day together. Mirabeau had left Sophie far behind, and she lay dying of charcoal fumes in far-off Holland at the moment when her former lover was the greatest man in France. To such different goals do men and women who have sinned together attain!

IN THE SHADOW OF THE GUILLOTINE.

When Josephine returns to France there is coming another turn in the fortunes of her husband. He has been made commander-in-chief; has acted with some lethargy, much want of skill; is suspected, probably simply because of his aristocratic name; and after many attempts to evade his fate, he is arrested and is placed in the prison of the Carmelites, one of the many ante-rooms, in that terrible time, to the scaffold. And almost at the same time, Josephine, denounced by an anonymous informer, is thrown into the same prison. I know few pages, even in M. Masson's picturesque books, more vivid or more striking than that in which he describes the place where, after so many wanderings and so many separations, husband and wife meet again. I quote the passage:

"This prison of the Carmelites, where the walls are still stained with the blood of the September massacres, is one of the most unhealthy in Paris; frightful dampness, a multitude of vermin, barred windows, meals taken in common, first the men and then the women, in the corridors, never lighted, basins for all human needs, which are rarely emptied, and against which everybody stumbles; the men filthy, their legs bare; their collars bare and handkerchiefs around their heads, their hair dishevelled, their beards unshorn; the women half-dressed, with pallid faces, neglecting themselves—the frightful to-morrow, the inexorable tribunal, and the scaffold, which they all expect. . . . . There are there grands seigneurs, grandes dames, deputies, and also, for it is a world in miniature, small people, such as dentists, bailiffs, laundresses, small tobacconists, volunteers, compositors, bookbinders, picture-sellers, servants, sailors, watchmakers, engineers, lawyers, barbers, architects, gendarmes, painters, hawkers of lemonade, coachmen, greengrocers, ironmongers, all conditions and professions and trades; seven hundred individuals, different in age, in birth, in education, in social rank; men, women, children—there are some boys of thirteen years—thrown together there as a raft, lost in the sea, condemned before death to the punishment of living together, and constantly knocking up against each other, all enduring the promiscuousness of the beehive—a promiscuousness hateful at each moment of the day, in the room, at the table, in the play ground."

There is a frank but cold reconciliation between husband and wife even amid these horrors and terrors. He speaks of "the fraternal attachment that binds them together," and as a matter of fact, at least of legend, it is said that the husband was seized by one of his frequent and violent passions for Madame de Custine, a fellow prisoner; while Josephine—equally susceptible—was caught by the manly graces of Hoche the great general for the moment under a cloud and her associate in prison. It is one of the best-known facts of that terrible time that even the near presence of the scaffold did not wholly dim the ardour of love.

A WIDOW.

Meantime, attempts are being made by several people to save the husband and wife. Her children are specially zealous for Josephine—she always was able to retain the affection of her children—and there is a curious legend the truth of which is not yet attested, that there was an actor named La Bussiere, who was her saviour and the saviour of many others. The legend is, that this strange being, obscure, unknown, used somehow or other to get possession of the dossiers that might lead to the conviction of the suspect; that he swallowed them—sometimes, even, when they referred to strangers—risking thus his neck in the effort to save them, and La Bussiere is supposed to have devoured the dossier of Josephine in this way. It is certain that years afterwards she took a prominent part in the benefit got up for him when he was old and poor. But Beauharnais cannot escape; he is condemned, and on the 5th Thermidor he dies bravely, after the manner of most noblemen of the time, and one of a batch of fifty—noblemen and priests, scholars, and wits.

FREE!

And four days afterwards the Terror is over; Robespierre has fallen, and Josephine is free. She has been one hundred nights in that hellish prison, hearing every day some groan that told of doom, expecting every hour that her name also will be called, and that cruel and painful death will be her portion. It is no wonder if, when she gets back to life and liberty, she, young and beautiful, should be seized by the same intoxication as the rest of France, which breathes freely and even madly again after the break-up of the Terror. But she is badly in want of money. The seas are swept by the English vessels; her supplies from Martinique are interrupted, and if it were not for a friendly banker she might have been unable to get on. Anyhow she is heavily in debt.

BARRAS.

It is at this moment that she meets Barras. In telling the story of Napoleon and Josephine, it will not be possible for me to more than glance at the persons with whom they came in contact; but Barras plays too imporant a part in their history to pass him by without an attempt to make him intelligible to the reader. Barras was one of the noblemen of wasted fortunes who early adopted the principles of the Revolution, became a member of the States-General afterwards voted for the execution of the King, and in time became in the Convention one of the leaders of the Jacobin Party. Trained and distinguished in arms, even in the days of the Monarchy, he was made commander-in-chief of the Army sent to save Toulon from the English and the Royalist insurgents; there made the acquaintance of Napoleon, a mere captain of artillery, and shared with Napoleon the glory of having reconquered the rebellious city.

By a series of events, he was drawn into the uprising against the Reign of Terror and Robespierre was made commander of the troops which fought for the Convention against the Commune ranged on the side of the Dictator Robespierre; and won the fight by courage, skill and energy. He was one of those who, in the hours of hesitation and terror, hurried off Robespierre and his comrades to the guillotine, and in this way became the most powerful and popular man after the fall of the terrible Dictator of the Terror.

TWO PORTRAITS.

In a volume I published some time ago on the Memoirs of his life, which Barras bequeathed to his country, I drew the following portraits of Robespierre and of Barras:

Look at the portraits of the two men which are in these volumes, and, perchance, they may modify, if not revolutionise, your conception of them, and of the events in which they took part. The portrait confirms the feeling of surprise I remember to have experienced when first I saw that authentic likeness of Robespierre, of which Lord Rosebery is the owner. I loathe Robespierre, and thus I have to confess that this portrait is unpleasantly startling to me. To my imagination the Sea Green Incorruptible always appeared as having a long face, with straight, regular, icy-cold features. The portrait that looks on one from this book is that of a man with a short rather chubby face; the cheeks are full and round; the nose is irregular, with broad nostrils, and a slight tendency to the snub; the air is almost boyish and is gentle, even tender, and rather sad. In short, if I

had been shown the portrait without knowing the name or the nationality, I should have said it was the portrait of an Irishman; and I might have even gone the length of guessing that it was the portrait of John Philpot Curran, the celebrated Irish orator and patriot, beautified and idealised. And I may mention, as some extenuation of this impression, that I have read somewhere that Robespierre had some Irish blood in his veins.

The portrait of Robespierre faces the first volume of these Memoirs, that of Barras faces the second. And what a contrast! I am convinced that any physiognomist in the world who was asked to say which was the cruel monster, and which was the kindly and genial nature, would at once reverse the verdict of history, and see in Robespierre the hero of mercy, and in Barras the embodiment of cruelty. There is the distinction of the aristocrat about Barras. He appears tall, shapely, erect; a haughty and hard self-confidence in his attitude. And then—that face; The mouth is large, well-shaped, as tight as a rat-trap; the nose is long, regular, distinguished; and even through the spectral black and white of an engraving, the eyes still seem to burn and stare with brilliant and still-like glitter. It is a terrible face.

BARRAS, DICTATOR.

At the period which we have now reached in the history of Josephine, Barras was practically the despotic ruler of France. Its army, its navy, all its resources, were practically under the control of this single man. And rarely in her history has that unhappy country been under a worse ruler. An age of corruption followed the Puritanism of Robespierre, and there were few men in public life who did not put their hands into the public purse. But among all these men of corruption, Barras is generally supposed to stand out in supremacy. And the result was that after comparatively few years of power, he was able to retire to a great estate, and with a vast fortune.

And, in addition, Barras had all the other vices of the old *regime*, which he had done so much to overthrow. Poor Louis XVI. was a family man who had to pay the penalties for the debaucheries of a whole cohort of predecessors. Barras brought back the virtuous Republic to the morals of the age of Louis XV. A nobleman, he sought his friendships, not among women without birth or education or good manners, but among the remnant of that ancient society which had passed away. It can be understood in what position many of these *grandes dames* then were; with fathers, brothers husbands dead under the axe of the guillotine; with property confiscated to the advantage of good patriots; and, at the same time, with the helplessness, the love of ease and luxury, and the longing for pleasure of the society in which they had been brought up.

JOSEPHINE AND BARRAS.

Two ladies, in particular, stood among the favourites of Barras in his large gallery of attendant nymphs; Madame Tallien and Josephine. Of Madame Tallien, I can only say that she is one of the curious figures of the Revolution. A beautiful Spaniard, married when she was young to an old French nobleman, she attracted the attention of, and then awoke the love of Tallien—the actor turned Revolutionary—at the moment when he was governing in the provinces as an omnipotent pro-consul; and was engaged in the work of sending all aristocrats to the guillotine. Tallien you can see any night now, if you go to the Lyceum, enacted by that clever young actor, Mr. Lawrence Irving; and enacted with extraordinary vigour, vehemence, and likeness to life.

Madame Tallien utilised the influence she exercised over the heart of Tallien to merciful purpose; for it was owing to her that the savage atrocities were mitigated, and that Tallien was transformed from a cold-blooded monster into a man once more of pity and tenderness.

His leniency, his immorality, his attachment to this child of the aristocracy, were quite enough to make Tallien a suspect to the patriots at Paris, and especially to the Sea Green Incorruptible—who did not count any fondness for woman, any tenderness to political opponents, and any love of public plunder among his weaknesses. Madame Tallien, as she afterwards became, was sent to the prisons—and Tallien, it was supposed, was on the list of those whom Robespierre destined to the same fate as Danton, Camille Desmoulinse and all the others whom his implacable spirit sentenced to death. Tallien was still hesitating between the expection of death, and the resolution to take his courage in both hands, when he received a message from the prison in which Madame Tallien was lying under dread of death, bidding him to choose between destroying the tyrant or her. And this it was, according to the story of the time, that induced Tallien to take the final risk, and to go into the death-grips with Robespierre, playing for his neck and his love at the same moment.

BARRAS'S PICTURE OF JOSEPHINE.

Barras, in his Memoirs, is guilty of the unutterable baseness of boasting of the favours he received from Madame Tallien as the price of his protection. With that part of the Memoirs of Barras I have nothing to do; his relations with Josephine are what concern us now. I will not soil my pages by quoting the passages from the Memoirs of Barras in which he deals with his relations to Josephine; suffice it to say that in his pages she is nothing but an *intrigante* without virtue, without heart, sensual, hypocritical, above all things greedy. "She would have drunk of gold in a scull of her lover"—this is the phrase applied to another woman with which Barras sums up the character of Josephine.

This attack on Josephine—on the woman whom he once professed to have loved—is sufficient, I think, to stamp Barras as one of the greatest black guards in history; and throws entire discredit on all his story of the courtship of Napoleon. It is quite true that Napoleon was not a man of high principle; that he was ready to sacrifice much to ambition; that his view of woman was consistently coarse and low; but it will be seen, I think, later on, that he began by being sincerely, profoundly, passionately in love with Josephine.

The story of Barras is that both Napoleon and Josephine confided in him at the moment when they were contemplating marriage; and he represents both of them as discussing the proposal with the most cold-blooded and base calculation; Napoleon thinks of marrying her under the delusion that she is rich; Josephine because she knows that Barras has made up his mind to throwher over; and because already her charms were beginning to decay with that prematureness which always haunts the beauty of the woman of the tropics. And finally, Barras suggests that Napoleon used Josephine's association with himself—knowing it to be guilty—as a means to obtain that appointment to the general command of the French troops in Italy on which he had set his heart; and which as we know, was the beginning of his glory and his greatness. Here I leave this matter, glad to escape from it.

NAPOLEON VISITS JOSEPHINE.

Josephine at this period has set up a house in the Rue de Chantereine and that it is here she is visited by Napoleon. Her son Eugene had gone to Bonaparte to protest against a decree, which would have compelled him to surrender the sword that had belonged to his dead father. His impetuosity had produced an impression on Napoleon; he had told the lad to go away in peace, and this had brought him a visit, of thanks from Josephine. Napoleon returned the visit, and now I go to the pages of M. Masson to describe the fateful moment in the lives of these two human beings:

General Bonaparte rings at the entrance gate of the mansion in the Rue Chantereine. He does not know that the house belongs to Citizeness Talma, who, while she was Demoiselle Julie, got it from a man whose mistress she was. He does not see that the house, with one hundred metres of grounds, situated in a remote quarter, just at the extremity of Paris, a couple of steps from the Rue Saint-Lazare, surrounded even still by gardens, is hardly worth fifty thousand francs—the price paid in 1791, and the price which will be again paid in 1796.

The door being opend by the "concierge"—for there is a "concierge"—the General goes through a sort of long passage. At one side he sees the stable, with two black horses going on seven years old and a red cow; on the other, the coach-house, in which there is but one shattered vehicle, is closed. The passage leads into a garden. In the centre stands the living room; a ground floor with four very high windows, and surrounded by a low attic. The kitchen is underground. Bonaparte goes up the four stone steps which turn to a sort of simple balustraded terrace, and penetrates into an antechamber sparsely furnished with a copper fountain and low cupboard of oak, and a deal press.

The obliging Gonthier introduces him into a little apartment, a dining-room, where, near the round mahogany table, he could sit down on one of the four black horse-hair chairs, unless he prefers to look at some engravings on the wall, framed in black and gold. Not much luxury, but here and there tables and consoles of mahogany and rosewood, with marble supports and gilt ornamentation, give tokens of former elegance, and in the two large glass presses built into the wall, a tea urn, vessels, all the accessories of the table in English electroplate, which does for silver-plate. As for plate, in the true sense of the word, there are in the house only fourteen spoons and five forks, one soup spoon, six dessert spoons, and eleven little coffee spoons.

But he does not know that.

Josephine, decked out by her lady's-maid, Citizeness Louise Compoint, leaves her room and hurries to the dining-room to greet this visitor who is to lead to fortune. She can hardly receive him anywhere else, for the ground floor contains, besides this dining-room, only a little drawing-room which she has turned into a dressing-room, and her own bedroom. This bedroom is pretty, but simple, with its upholstery of blue chintz, with red and yellow tufts, its sofa, some tasteful articles of furniture in mahogany and rosewood; its only artistic object is a little marble bust of Socrates, standing near a harp by Renaud. As for the dressing-room, except a grand piano by Erard, there is nothing in it but mirrors. A mirror on the large dressing-table, a mirror on the mahogany chest of drawers, on the night-table, and on the mantelpiece a mirror composed of two little glasses.

What! is this all the furniture of this elegant lady? Yes; and she eats off earthenware plates, except on great occasions, for which she has a dozen of blue and white china ones; the table-linen comprises eight table-cloths, all so worn that in the inventory serviettes and table-cloths are valued at four pounds. But Bonaparte does not notice all this; he does not know that this uncommon and elegant woman who is before him, whose infinite grace disturbs his brain, whose "recherche" toilette is a feast to his eyes, has only in her wardrobe four dozen chemises partly worn out, two dozen handkerchiefs, six petticoats, six nightdresses, eighteen fichus, twelve pairs of stockings of different colours. In addition, she has for outward wearing, six muslin shawls, two taffeta robes (one brown, the other violet) three fine-coloured, embroidered muslin dresses, three plain muslins, two bookmuslin dresses, three Jouy linen dresses, and one of white embroidered lawn. This underclothing, so really poor, and this outward coverings so relatively numerous, though the stuffs are shabby and cheap, show the whole disposition of Josephine—it is Josephine all over to have sixteen dresses and six petticoats.

(*To be continued.*)

FIRST CLASS CRICKET.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following are the averages in first class cricket:—

(Compiled up to June 17 inclusive.)

BATTING.

		No. of inns.	Times not out.	Most in an inns.	Total runs.	Average.
1	K S Ranjitsinhji	20	2	178	843	46·83
2	R Abel	19	2	357*	776	45·64
3	E J Diver	11	0	184	492	44·72
4	Gunn (W)	12	2	150	446	44·60
5	F S Jackson	17	2	133	665	44·33
6	Brown J T D'ffi'ld.	21	0	168	901	42·90
7	W G Quaife	12	2	148	428	42·80
8	T Hayward	20	1	158	800	42·10
9	A Ward	17	2	118	617	41·13
10	C B Fry	21	0	98	816	38·85
11	A D Pougher	19	2	106	636	37·41
12	E H Killick	15	3	140	447	37·25
13	Lord Hawke	13	4	127	331	36·77
14	V F S Crawford	10	1	129	330	36·66
15	A J Turner	12	0	109	431	36·91
16	W Brockwell	16	1	147	529	36·26
17	C L Townsend	19	1	167*	629	34·94
18	E Wainwright	18	0	153	619	34·38
19	P Perrin	13	2	144	378	34·36
20	H Bagshaw	16	1	77*	514	34·26
21	G L Jessop	12	1	171*	358	32·54
22	C M'Gahey	12	2	75*	320	32·10
23	C Robson	10	0	61	321	32·10
24	E R Wilson	10	1	117*	286	31·77
25	P F Warner	12	0	150	376	31·33
26	H B Richardson	16	4	72	375	31·26
27	W Storer	22	3	96	568	30·94
28	F Mitchell	19	0	194	579	30·47
29	C J Burnup	17	0	89	516	30·35
30	W Troup	13	1	83	362	30·16
31	A E Trott	21	1	161	592	29·60
32	S M J Woods	16	0	111	455	28·43
33	K J Key	16	3	59*	367	28·23
34	J Tunnicliffe	20	1	85	536	28·21
35	G. Brann	15	1	69	388	27·71
36	J T Tyldesley	16	0	100	442	27·62
37	A Eccles	14	0	65	383	27·35
38	D L A Jephson	16	0	74	437	27·31
39	Robson (Somerset)	14	0	80	379	27·07
40	T S Fishwick	11	1	50	253	26·80
41	E G Hayes	16	0	58	419	26·18
42	F G J Ford	12	1	160	287	26·09
43	A Hearne	19	1	67	453	25·16
44	W H Hale	11	2	72*	226	25·11
45	L G Wright	16	0	63	401	25·06
46	—Barton (Hants)	12	0	63	299	24·01
47	W Trask	14	0	76	344	24·57
48	F W Tates(Sussex)	13	5	50*	195	24·40
49	W Cuttell	15	0	120	366	24·40
50	W Chatterton	16	0	66	390	24·37
51	C P Foley	10	2	52	196	24·37
52	C E De Trafford	19	1	117*	438	24·33
53	E A Knight	17	1	71*	388	24·25
54	G H Hirst	18	2	84	383	23·93
55	H Wrathall	16	2	68	335	23·92
56	D Denton	18	1	67	372	21·88
57	G J V Weigall	11	1	24	205	20·50
58	A C S Glover	15	1	108	285	20·35
59	Lt E M Sprott	10	0	37	195	19·50
60	W Roche	13	6	74*	136	19·42
61	Dr W G Grace	13	0	50	246	18·92
62	A A Lilley	14	2	55*	227	18·91
63	S Haigh	17	2	71	281	18·73
64	J B King	19	2	46*	313	18·41
65	G R Baker	12	1	60	198	18·00
66	J Briggs	15	3	46	214	17·83
67	H Carpenter	17	1	97	278	17·37
68	G H Beloe	10	2	52*	137	17·12
69	F H Huish	14	6	44*	135	16·87
70	J T Rawlin	11	0	34	185	16·81
71	E Russell	11	0	42	186	16·81
72	L Brown	16	0	52	262	16·57
73	W S A Brown	12	2	30	163	16·30
74	W Sugg	10	0	65	160	16·00
75	T A Higson	15	1	46	217	15·50

* Signifies not out.

The batting qualification this week is ten innings, the lowest average being 15.

BOWLING.

		Overs.	M'dens.	Runs.	W'kts.	Av'ge.
1	W Mead	534 1	202	978	79	13·04
2	F W Stocks	220	82	429	31	13·83
3	W Rhodes	481	161	1027	73	14·06
4	A Woodcock	156 1	43	338	24	14·08
5	W M Bradley	389 1	125	904	55	16·14
6	D L A Jephson	168	39	422	26	16·23
7	J Young	345 2	113	814	49	16·61
8	A E Trott	602 4	189	1475	88	16·78
9	A Mold	333 1	123	630	37	17·02
10	G H Hirst	355 1	116	778	45	17·28
11	T Hayward	279 4	65	763	44	17·34
12	W Cuttell	456	197	749	43	17·41
13	J T Hearne	691 3	264	1334	76	17·55
14	J R Mason	251 3	96	556	31	17·93
15	F Martin	226 1	75	505	28	18·03
16	G Paish	298 4	103	911	50	18·22
17	F E Field	211	73	472	25	18·88
18	B J T Bosanquet	270 3	72	628	33	19·03
19	G Wilson (Worc'ter)	228 4	68	506	26	19·46
20	W Brockwell	345 4	113	815	41	19·87
21	S Haigh	327 4	108	677	34	19·91
22	W Roche	262 3	70	659	33	19·96
23	J Briggs	425 3	155	730	36	20·27
24	F W Tate (Sussex)	329 2	113	795	39	20·38
25	F Baldwin (Hants)	319 4	107	681	33	20·63
26	C H G Bland	449 2	128	1053	50	21·06
27	E Wainwright	186 4	53	465	22	21·16
28	J Hulme	350 3	100	755	35	21·57
29	F S Jackson	239 2	73	542	25	21·68
30	F Dickens	294 2	67	438	20	21·95
31	G L Jessop	193 4	39	581	23	25·26
32	F P Knox	199	38	510	20	25·50
33	T Richardson	378	107	885	33	26·81
34	C L Townsend	408 3	77	1116	40	27·9
35	Gill	249 4	49	783	24	32·62

The bowling qualification is twenty wickets.

AUSTRALIANS.

BATTING.

		No. of Inns.	Times not out.	Most in an inns.	Total runs.	Average.
1	C Hill	17	0	160	774	45·52
2	M A Noble	17	3	116*	623	44·50
3	J Worrall	13	3	101	399	39·90
4	S E Gregory	14	1	124	503	38·69
5	J J Darling	19	3	106*	527	32·93
6	V Trumper	14	1	135*	410	31·53
7	J J Kelly	11	2	59	243	27·00
8	F Laver	12	4	67*	193	24·12
9	H Trumble	13	3	51	241	24·10
10	F A Iredale	13	0	77	294	22·61
11	E Jones	11	1	54	181	18·60
12	W Howell	12	4	49*	115	14·37
13	C E M'Leod	10	1	27	80	8·88
14	A D Jones	3	0	12	16	5·38

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

		Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
1	H Trumble	378 1	143	662	48	13·79
2	W Howell	432 1	165	938	48	19·54
3	M A Noble	321 3	96	798	38	21·00
4	E Jones	414 3	116	969	45	21·63
5	F Laver	62	25	136	6	22·06
6	C E M'Leod	166 4	53	403	16	25·18
7	J Worrall	24	1	74	1	74·00
8	S E Gregory	1	0	6	0	0·00
9	V Trumper	4	1	14	0	0·00

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following table shows the result of each match played in the Championship contest:—

County.	Derbyshire.	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hants.	Kent.	Lancashire.	Leicester.	Middlesex.	Notts.	Somerset.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Warwick.	Worcester.	Yorkshire.
Derbyshire	-			1		0	•		0		0 0		•		0
Essex		-		1	1		•					1	•		0 1
Gloucester			-		1		0	0	•		•	1			0
Hants	0	0		-		• 0				•					0
Kent		0	0		-	•		0	•	1 •		0	1 •		
Lancashire	1		1	• 1	•	-	0		•		0		•		
Leicester	•	•				1	-	0			0 •			1	0
Middlesex			1		1	•	1	-		1	•	1			1
Notts	1		•		•	•			-		•	•			
Somerset				•	0 •			0		-	0	0			0
Surrey	1 1		•			1	1 •		•	1	-		•		•
Sussex		0	0		1			0	•	1		-		1	
Warwick	•	•	•			0 •	•				•		-	•	
Worcester							0					0	•	-	0
Yorkshire	1	1 0	1	1			1	0		1	•			1	-

Rain prevented any play in the Lancashire v. Kent match on May 22nd, and following days.

PRESENT POSITION.

One point is credited for a win, one point deducted for a loss, and drawn games are ignored. The championship is decided by the per centage of points to the number of matches actually finished.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts.	Per centage.
Middlesex	6	6	0	0	6	100·00
Surrey	10	5	0	5	5	100·00
Notts	6	1	0	5	1	100·00
Essex	7	4	1	2	3	60·00
Yorkshire	10	7	2	1	5	55·55
Lancashire	10	4	2	4	2	33·33
Sussex	7	3	3	1	0	00·00
Leicestershire	9	2	3	4	-1	-20·00
Gloucester	8	2	3	3	-1	-20·00
Kent	8	1	4	3	-3	-60·00
Derbyshire	8	1	5	2	-4	-66·66
Warwickshire	8	0	1	7	-1	-100 00
Worcester	4	0	3	1	-3	-100·00
Hampshire	6	0	4	2	-4	-100·00
Somerset	7	0	5	2	-5	-100·00

"The Martyrdom of an Empress," the book which describes, with perhaps unnecessary fulness of detail, the tragic fate of the late Crown Prince Rudolf, has recently been temporarily withdrawn from Messrs. W. H. Smith's Library. We believe that representations have been made on the subject by the Austrian Embassy in London.

THE SECOND TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND DEFEATED BY TEN WICKETS.

[By J. J. B.]

The "ashes" are still in the hands of the Australians, and seem likely to remain so. At Nottingham, a fortnight ago, England was saved, but only by reason of time not allowing the match to be completed. It was a narrow escape, and the selection committee occupied a considerable amount of time before finally announcing the team, which was found to be much different to the one which operated at Trent Bridge, W. G. Grace, Hirst, Hearne, Storer, and Gunn standing down in favour of A. C. MacLaren, G. L. Jessop, C. L. Townsend, Mead, and Lilley, and although keenly criticised, the team was generally felt to be a stronger one. Most people would like to have seen Arthur Shrewsbury included, and Jack Hearne at Lord's is always to be respected, whilst as a matter of policy it would probably have been wise to wire for J. T. Brown to come to Lord's and follow up his Bradford performance by making another hundered against the Cornstalks. It would have been decidedly welcome. The selection of MacLaren was hardly expected, but the Lancastrian has several times proved he can score runs in good class cricket without much previous practice, and it was a decided compliment to him to be asked to captain the side. Not a better or a more keen leader exists. With the almost tropical weather we are experiencing, it was generally felt that three days were not sufficient to definitely decide the match even though an extra half hour per day was played, for if England is weak in bowling, their batting strength is undeniable. Lord's presented an animated scene in the first two days of the match, and apart from the social functions such as Oxford v. Cambridge, and Eton v. Harrow, I should imagine there has never been such a collection of gaily attired ladies at Lord's. One may not entirely approve of spectators being allowed to ramble all over the ground, but the effect was most striking. Over 40,000 were present on Thursday and Friday—about equally divided—and the stands were well patronised, the private boxes on the new stand near to the Tavern were filled, and jolly little parties they were. The huge stand in the place of the old tennis court looked a great deal better occupied than empty, and the display of millinery was immense. The pavilion contained a big crowd of members, including Dukes and other superior people, and

IT WAS A GREAT FUNCTION,

for after all there is only one Lord's, and that is the headquarters of cricket. The Australians had left Bradford early, so as to get a good night's rest in London, and they turned up fit as fiddles on Thursday morning. Even in their ordinary clothing there is something determined about Darling and his crew, and there is very little question about it once they get into their flannels. The only alteration in the team as compared with the one which did duty at Nottingham was the jolly looking Worrall for Iredale, who was left behind in Yorkshire very ill, and when MacLaren won the toss in front of the pavilion, there was loud rejoicing, the poet Craig running the risk of losing his hat by throwing it high in the air. The bell rang, and the promenaders gradually settled down in their places for seven hours' enjoyment, and there was a seriousness about the proceedings which you don't often find in connection with first-class cricket. It was felt that the issue was a grave one, and that our foes would require some beating. Darling led out his men in single file, and although they had lost the toss they were ready and willing to make England play. They were heartily received, and so were MacLaren and Fry when they appeared bat in hand. Every stand, with the exception of the 5s. seats in the big structure, was now full, and although by reason of seniority we had a seat in the usual press box, I do think the M.C.C. ought to pay more respect to the requirements of the press, and one half the representatives present had to sit outside the box, with nothing but their knees to write upon. It could have been remedied so easily, too, and even the M.C.C. cannot afford to treat the press in this manner, for no one has done more to popularise the game with the masses than the members of the fourth estate. I am afraid England lost the match during the first hour of the game. MacLaren had only scored four when he sadly returned to the pavilion, bowled by Jones, whilst Ranjitsinhji made a shocking stroke, which, however, a less energetic bowler than Jones would not have secured, for he had to run over a dozen yards up the wicket. Fry was out for 13, and then Townsend remained with Jackson until 44, and Hayward fell to Noble. This happened at 45, and five wickets down for this meagre total spread consternation amongst the spectators, whilst the Australians were naturally jubilant. Tyldesley and Jackson made the first decent stand, and Tyldesley played with more confidence than any of the others had done, but after scoring 14 he struck at a ball he ought to have allowed to pass, and Darling did the rest. Here was a fine state of affairs—six of the reputed best bats in England out on a perfect wicket for 66! Jackson and Jessop effected a great improvement, and once got going the little big hitter gave us some of his best, but Jackson was the man upon whom we felt we could rely The pair took the total to 161, and Lilley materially assisted with 19, but

JACKSON'S 73 AND JESSOP'S 51

were the only really redeeming features of a disappointing display of batting. They both did well, and, unlike most of the others, never showed the slightest funk. The bowling and fielding were alike excellent, and Jones will probably never do better on a good wicket for he captured seven for 88. The Australians did not start at all well, for Darling and Worrall had both gone at 28, whilst at 59 Gregory retired; but two youngsters named Hill and Noble, made matters hum, and were together until 189 had been reached. This was on Friday morning, but we hadn't by any means finished with the youngsters, for the last choice of the team, Victor Trumper, gave us a most sound display of batting, and 271 was reached ere Hill had to retire to one of the best catches ever made at Lord's Fry taking him in front of the pavilion rails. Trumper did not receive much assistance from the others with the exception of Trumble, but he carried out his bat for 135—equal in number to Hill's contribution, but it was a better display, for he did not give a chance of any sort, whilst Hill was thrice missed. The total was 421, and England had no earthly chance of winning. We had hopes that they would be able

TO SAVE THE GAME,

but on Friday night between half-past four and twenty three minutes past six, Fry, Ranjitsinhji, Townsend, and Jackson had retired for the paltry total of 94. Hayward was still there, it is true, but even he had been missed early on by Kelly behind the wicket, Fry, Ranji and Townsend being utter failures. Hayward and Jackson batted in fine style, and it seemed a pity that the last-named was out so close upon time, for he is evidently in capital form and apparntly does not fear the Australian bowling.

MACLAREN'S BIG EFFORT.

It was surprising to find so many people present at Lord's on Saturday. The match was over to all intents and purposes as it would have been little short of a miracle for our men even to have saved it. On the other hand, had matters taken a turn in the wrong direction, an hour's play might have sufficed to bring the proceedings to a close. Lord's is not an easy ground on which to estimate a crowd, but I should say that between 8,000 and 10,000 people saw the close of the game. But what they did see only shows more than ever that bad cricket was the cause of the defeat of our representatives. They were certainly placed in an unpleasant position, I admit, as with four of their best batsmen gone, and 121 runs wanted to save a single innings defeat, all they had to do was to try to play out time—a thankless task at the best, even when defeat is out of the question. Hayward was joined by his captain when proceedings were renewed, and during the first over the latter received from Jones, who, with Howell, shared the bowling, he seemed very uneasy. He put up one ball out of danger, it is true, on the leg side, but he quickly pulled himself together, but for a considerable time made very little progress. Hayward, too, was very cautious, but he got several nice 4's off Jones, and appeared to monopolise most of the fast bowler's deliveries. He completed his 50, and sent the hundred up with the same stroke, a big square leg hit from Jones, after a stay of 2 1-4 hours. As he got set, MacLaren played more freely, but he did not take any liberties. Noble and then Trumble in turn came on, and the cricket, which had been very wearisome to start with, became much more interesting. Hayward continued to do the bulk of the scoring, but when he had made 72 he had a very lucky escape from being caught and bowled by Noble, who appeared to just touch a hot return with the fingers of his left hand. The mistake, if it were one, which I doubt, was of little account, as Hayward, after a beautiful leg hit from Laver, who had just come on, let out wildly at the next ball, and got caught in the slips from a bad stroke, a poor ending to what was otherwise a rattling good innings. His 77, however,

WAS A FINE DISPLAY

under the circumstances, and save for the chance soon after he started, and his last stroke, was one of his best innings. He was at the wicket 3hr. 15min. Fifty-five runs were still wanted to save the single innings defeat, and MacLaren, who had then made 31, rose to the occasion, and played much more freely; indeed, as the game progressed, so did his display improve. Tyldesley made one good stroke, a cut off Trumble, but he was at sea with every other ball he received, and finally popped one into Gregory's hands, at cover point. Jessop did no better. The Cambridge captain had only a couple of balls to play, and lashed out viciously at both. The first he got to long-on, but the next he skied, and was easily caught by Trumper on the off boundary. What on earth induced him to throw his wicket away like this I can't imagine, as runs were not of the slightest use to his side. Lilley was over half an hour at the wickets, keeping up his end while his captain hit well but with great discretion. MacLaren was now playing a grand game, and though the visitors had not a long day's play for their money, they saw as good cricket as any man need wish to witness. I only regret that MacLaren had not some one who could have assisted him a little. It was a trimmer which dismissed Lilley, Jones just removing the Warwickshire stumper's bails, when three runs only were wanted to save the innings defeat. Rhodes pottered about a bit, while MacLaren raised the total to 240, but the Yorkshireman was dismissed just before lunch, while directly after, and in the same over, Mead was leg before, and the Australians were left with 26 to win. MacLaren was batting a minute or two less than two and a half hours, and once he got set his display was of a very high order. His play was naturally cramped by the surroundings, but after the first hour it was as good as anything that could possibly be wished for—careful, yet withal vigorous. He did not make a single risky stroke, only once mis-hit (when attempting a drive), the ball perversely going through the slips to the boundary. It was a really great innings, at least equal to anything shown in the match, and most effectively silenced his detractors who have carped against his inclusion in a representative team. A few more such as he and the match would have had a very different termination. The Australians had little difficulty in obtaining the 26 runs required to win, and in about as many minutes they secured a well-deserved victory by ten wickets.

No good sportsman will begrudge the Australians their clever victory. At Nottingham they ought to have won, but time would not permit. Then they had first choice of the wicket, but at Lord's this went to our side, and a nice mess we made of it. We had all the chances, failed to utilise them, and the Australians took advantage, and in the end deservedly won by ten wickets. They may not possess a star of the magnitude of Spofforth, but, to my mind, they are the best all-round team which have visited us. They have youth on their side, too, and three more promising cricketers than Hill, Noble, and Trumper it would be impossible to find. Hill, of course, has been "promising" for a considerable period, but the other two are quite good enough for us. Taken all round they are a better side in every department, and in fielding they showed up very prominently by comparison, for on Friday the Englishmen were slovenly in the extreme, and although not a great many catches were missed—there were quite sufficient—we naturally expect a representative side to be exceptionally smart. The Australians never give up; and I believe if an English team has the luck to score 500 against them they will be just as keen as if they were getting rid of them for 50. Then take their batting. You get down to No. 11 before you come across anything weak, and both Howell and Jones are generally good enough for a few runs. In bowling they have a distinct pull, for although

NUMERICALLY WE ARE STRONGER,

in point of class we are inferior. With either Lockwood, Richardson, or Mold fit and well, matters would be quite different, but although Jessop sends them down at a fast rate, there is not that devil about them in rising from the pitch. Better batting than that of Trumper's could not be desired, and despite his three chances, Hill's display was a sound one, and the same remark applies to Noble's. As against these we had Jackson and Jessop in the first innings, and Hayward, Jackson, and MacLaren in the second, and the greatest of the lot was MacLaren's 88. The Lancashire captain has always been one of the best men in the world to bat under difficulties, and on Saturday he had made up his mind to save the humiliation of a single innings defeat, and thanks to plucky Tom Hayward and the defence of Lilley, he was enabled to do so. It was a brilliant display of batting under exceptional circumstances. On a true wicket I don't see how we are to beat the Australians, for they can adapt themselves to either a forcing or a saving game, and are too good in batting to be got rid of in three days, whilst surely our men will show them that, at any rate, we can make runs. Congratulations, Darling and your clever crew.

FULL SCORE AND BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ENGLAND.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C B Fry c Trumble b Jones	15	b Jones	4
A C MacLaren b Jones	4	not out	88
K S Ranjitsinhji c and b Jones	8	c Noble b Howell	0
C L Townsend st Kelly b Howell	5	b Jones	8
F S Jackson b Jones	73	c and b Trumble	37
Hayward b Noble	1	c Trumble b Laver	77
Tyldesley c Darling b Jones	14	c Gregory b Laver	4
G L Jessop c Trumper b Trumble	51	c Trumper b Laver	4
Lilley not out	19	b Jones	12
Mead b Jones	7	l-b-w b Noble	0
Rhodes b Jones	2	c and b Noble	2
Extras	9	Extras	4
Total	206	Total	240

AUSTRALIA.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
J J Darling c Ranjitsinhji b Rhodes	9	not out	17
J Worrall c Hayward b Rhodes	18	not out	11
C Hill c Fry b Townsend	135		
S E Gregory c Lilley b Jessop	15		
M A Noble c Lilley b Rhodes	54		
V Trumper not out	135		
J J Kelly c Lilley b Mead	9		
H Trumble c Lilley b Jessop	24		
F Laver b Townsend	0		
E Jones c Mead b Townsend	17		
W P Howell b Jessop	0		
Extras	5	Extras	0
Total	421	Total	28

FALL OF THE WICKETS.

ENGLAND.—First innings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	14	20	44	45	66	161	184	194	206

Second innings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	6	23	94	160	166	170	212	240	240

AUSTRALIA—First innings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	28	59	189	271	306	386	387	421	421

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ENGLAND.	1st innings. O.	M.	R.	W.	2nd innings. O.	M.	R.	W.
Jones	36·1	11	88	7	36	15	76	3
Howell	14	4	43	1	31	12	67	1
Noble	15	7	39	1	19·4	8	37	2
Trumble	15	9	26	1	15	6	20	1
Laver	..	..	...	..	16	4	36	3

Howell bowled a wide.

AUSTRALIA.	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jessop	37·1	10	105	3	6	0	19	0
Mead	53	24	91	1				
Rhodes	39	10	108	3	5	1	9	0
Jackson	18	6	31	0				
Townsend	15	1	50	3				
Ranjitsinhji	2	0	6	0				
Hayward	6	0	25	0				

Mead bowled one no-ball.

Umpires: T Mycroft and W A J West.

Athletic News.—(June 19.)

HIGH COURT.—July 13.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Trial of Issues.

339-84—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs C F Farran, Ag. Ad.-General—E F Nicholson, Pestonji R and K, and M M Munshi. Part heard.

232-98—Nanu and H—Bai Jamni vs The Bombay Baroda and Central India Ry Co—Crawford B and Co.

Long Causes.

463-98—M A Vakil for pauper—Savribai vs Chundoo Dhondoo—K B Mehta.

499-98—B V N Kirtikar—Khanderao Harischandra Moorangair vs Javerbai and others.

550-98—Payne G and S—Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett vs Chabildas Ramdas and others—Maganlal and Co.

458-98—Payne G and S and Edgelow G and W—Aga Mahomed Karim and others vs Aga Mahomed Esmail and others—Payne G and S and Edgelow G and W.

235-98—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and others vs Shantaram Narayen Dabulker—Chitnis M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee—Mathubhai and J. Part heard.

For further Argument.

37-99—Bicknell M and M—Lakhichand Ramchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.

Testamentary Suits.

4-99—Daphtary and F—Hasem Samuel Habimker vs Suprabai Sorobai widow—Payne G and S.

11-98—Payne G and S—Tricumdas Thackordas vs Bai Rambai—Maganlal L S. Part heard.

23-98—J C Cama—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, B and N, B M and M, and N B Mehta.

35-95—Sorabjee and J—Mathubai vs Purshotum Jairam—Pestonjee A and K.

Long Causes.

17-99—Sorabjee and J—Hava Dhanajee vs Gangabai alias Lukxmibai—Smetham B and N.

110-98—Framjee D—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khooshaljee—Tyabjee D and Co.

515-98—Balkrishna V N K—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Nurmohomed—M L Shroff.

245-99—Captain and V—Luxmibai and another vs Hava Danajee—Sorabjee and J.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

The promoters of the professional meeting at Littlestone were unfortunate in not being able to obtain the presence of several of the players who had taken prominent parts in the championship at Sandwich. The Yorkshire Championship Meeting, of course, forced Vardon to remain at Ganton; Jack White could not make the journey owing to a previous engagement; while Andrew Kirkaldy, Park, Fernie, and Simpson decided to journey north straightaway. In these days of mammoth prizes, such as were offered at the Mid-Surrey meeting, it requires great rewards and many inducements to prevail upon the leading lights to grace these open meetings.

With Taylor, Braid, David Herd, Aveston, Toogood, and others among the competitors, however, there was plenty of talent to provide an interesting meeting. As a result Taylor was afforded an opportunity of showing that with Vardon away he is still able to more than hold his own with all his confreres, and judging by his performances at Littlestone and Sandwich the popular Mid-Surrey professional appears to be playing as well as ever he did in his life. His aggregate of 155 for the two preliminary rounds must have been particularly meritorious, as I hear that Littlestone is of the very longest courses in the kingdom. In the final round he had a very tight fit indeed against Herd, the local professional, and the finish must have been most exciting, as both players encountered serious trouble. In fact, Taylor was bunkered twice, a fact which did not, however, debar him from winning the hole, as his opponent was even 'more unfortunate, as after being bunkered from the tee he had the misfortune to play his third shot into a rabbit hole,' and had to drop and lose a stroke in consequence. The verdict, however, appears to have gone to the right man, particularly when we take into consideration the fact that he was fighting against local knowledge.

Andrew Kirkaldy's success at Sandwich appears to have done the burly St. Andrews professional good, as he accomplished an excellent performance last week at North Berwick in defeating Park, an excellent performance on any, green, but to defeat the old Musselburgh man on his home course is a feat of which Andrew might well feel proud, particularly when so many good men and true have failed in similar tasks in the past. North Berwick has the reputation of being a somewhat tricky course, and greatly in favour of the player who is well acquainted with it. My own experience, however, is to the contrary, and I cannot call to mind a green which, in my opinion, places the visitors on such an equal footing with the habitue as North Berwick. There are certainly holes which undoubtedly must be called tricky. "Point Garry in" certainly deserves the term, but it is so tricky and difficult that I am somewhat inclined to the opinion that the man who is not well enough acquainted with the course to appreciate the dangerous complications which have to be encountered, has an advantage over the habitue who has been taught by experience the numerous possibilities of disaster. "Point Garry in" is not a hole which lends itself to the saying that "familiarity breeds contempt." A continued acquaintance with its peculiarities is, on the other handt more conducive to increased respect. That Vardon will find any difficulty in playing North Berwick I do not believe; it is a long course, and the longer the green the more Vardon revels on it. I am told that it is probable that Park will not be quite so happy at Ganton. Report has it that it wants knowing.

Mr. Frank Woodhead by his recent success appears determined to make good his claim to be considered the Vardon of amateur golf in Yorkshire. He certainly did not succeed in heading the list in the preliminary score play, but there was only one man who succeeded in finishing in front of him, Mr. M'Carthy, of Ilkley; whilst in the subsequent match play which decided the individual championship he does not appear to have been seriously troubled in the various heats he played until the final. Therein he met Mr. T. C. Fitzherbert, who held the advantage during the first round, and finished two up, only to see this lead slip away early in the commencement of the second eighteen holes. Eventually Mr. Fitzherbert found himself in a minority of four holes with only three to play. This is, I believe, Mr. Woodhead's fifth success in what may be termed minor championships.

There can be no doubt that on the first day of the championship the late starters had considerably the worst of the weather. In the earlier part of the day there was only the slightest suspicion of a breeze. Just after noon this had slightly increased, whilst by the time the last couple had left the tee it was blowing quite fresh. The local weather authorities, however, consoled the unfortunate ones by remarking that the breeze would certainly moderate as the day wore on, and that in the second round they would be playing in the cool of the evening, with scarcely any wind at all. In the first particular the local authorities were distinctly correct; it was cool, decidedly cool—more the coolness of the arctic regions, however, than what we are apt to associate with what is generally recognised as the cool of the evening. About five o'clock the wind increased in force, and a cold mist rose from the sea, and the spectators who had been viewing the morning round in the thinnest of attire were seen trooping to the clubhouse for extra clothing—an advantage naturally not at the command of the poor unfortunate competitors, who perforce had to sit and shiver in the proximity of the ninth hole until some six or eight couples had driven off to the tenth hole. It was, as I have said, cold work—bitterly cold work—and any golfer could be well excused for making a hash of the first few holes on the homeward journey after such a cold, dreary wait. Vardon, whilst not being one of the most fortunate, had not much reason to complain, as he did not encounter the icy blast until he had completed the outward half. On the other hand, Taylor had all the worst of the weather in both rounds, and taking this into consideration, his total of 153 for the first day's play compares more than favourably with the score of 152 returned by Vardon. A slight increase in wind might not make any material difference on many links, but at Sandwich, with the tees placed as they were, it made the outward journey much more trying.

A young player who caused more than passing interest at Sandwich was young Ray, of Jersey. It was whispered previous to the play that there was a lad from Jersey who might turn out to be another Vardon, and although he barely justified this high character he certainly left an excellent impression behind him—particularly when placed in the trying position of being partnered with Vardon on the second day. His final total was 332—a tie with Alex. Herd. I heard a rumour that Ray arrived at Sandwich with only one club—an iron of some description, and that the rest of the clubs he played with were collected together after his arrival. If this be true the fact reflects all the more credit on the young Jersey professional, and he must, indeed, be gifted with natural golfing ability to play as he did with strange implements.

I met several members of the St. George's Club, who were firmly convinced of the opinion that the carry over the bunker from the championship tee to the seventh hole, was not more than 125 yards. The competitors in the St. George's Challenge Vase—particularly those who failed to clear the hazard, and they were many—refused to be convinced on this point. They had an equally firm opinion that the distance was nearer 150 than 125. The individual who stepped that 125 yards must certainly have been stepping four feet to the yard.

The papers who deal with the Royal and Ancient game apparently decline to credit Mr. Hambro with the pervious record for the competition in connection with St. George's Challenge Vase, as when commenting upon Mr. Tait's wonderful performance at the recent meeting, at Sandwich, they refer to the fact that his score of 155, broke the record previously his own by no fewer than eight strokes. Mr. Tait's previous record was certainly 163, but it was eclipsed in 1897 by Mr. Hambro with scores of 84 and 78—162. Mr. Tait has had many records to his credit. Mr. Hambro has probably not so many, so that it is hard to rob him of the credit of one of them.

In comparison with the scores returned at North Berwick this spring, in connection with local club competitions, the performance of Mr. C. L. Dalziel in the competition for the medal open to all members of the three North Berwick clubs, certainly stands out in bold relief. In the full medal round North Berwick is one of the most difficult, if not the most difficult course in the kingdom, and Mr. Dalziel's second round of 80 must have been a very fine performance indeed. It was sufficient, however, to win by so many strokes, particularly with Messrs. A. M. Ross, D. M. Jackson, A. W. Robertson, and C. F. Whigham in the field. Mr. Maxwell, however, was not of the field, but even had he been he would undoubtedly have found great difficulty in improving upon Mr. Dalziel's aggregate of 166.

H. H. HILTON.

Liverpool, June 22.

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—The local "Samachar" of Saturday last states that Mr. E. Lawrence, B. A., I. C. S., Acting Accountant-General, N.-W. P., will, on return from privilege leave of three months, be appointed Collector and District Magistrate of Thana.

At a special meeting of the Thana Brahmins, held under the presidency of Mr. Ganesh Krishna Apte, B.A., L.C.E., in the Brahman-Samaj Hall, last week, it was resolved to send a congratulatory address in a suitable casket to Mr. Raghunath Purshotam Paranjpe (of St. John's College), the first native of India who came out as Senior Wrangler, and after a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

Khan Bahadur F. A. Moos, L. M. & S., plague authority, informed the people of Thana by beat of tom-tom, last week, that as plague is raging here, and as it is likely that it may spread in the whole town, it is requested that all persons may get themselves inoculated against plague by the protective vaccine of Professor Haffkine, C. I. E. He will exempt from segregation in the Observation Camp any person who has been inoculated not less than one week and not more than six months prior to the occurence of a plague case in his house. Khan Bahadur Moos will perform the inoculation in the Wadia Charitable Dispensary at any time during the day free of charges.

A Talati (village accountant) of Moorbad Talooka, in the Thana District, is being tried by the Divisional Magistrate for misappropriating Government money which he received from the cultivators, on account of the jamabandi land revenue for the last month.

Gabriel De Silva, the late schoolmaster, who was punished by the District Magistrate for assaulting a child last month, died of plague in the Thana Jail; also Pestonjee, a promising young son of the Thana Post master who died in the post office, on Sunday last. There are now four patients under medical treatment in the plague hospital at Utalsar, and there were three persons in the Segregation Camp near the railway station, yesterday.

The Brahmins of Thana have commenced saying Kirtanas (prayers) in the temple of Kopenesvar Mahadev, in order to drive away the plague from the town. On account of the breaking out of plague in Thana, many well-to-do persons left the town during last week.

One inch and thirty-one cents rain fell here on Sunday, one inch and eleven cents on Monday, and one inch and eighteen cents on Tuesday. Total fall to Tuesday, July 11, twenty-six inches and ten cents. Total fall to same date last year, 1898, thirty-seven inches and fifty-one cents.

JASAN CEREMONY AT GENDOVLI.

On Sunday last, a Jasan (thanksgiving) ceremony was performed at the bungalow of Mr. Merwanji Mehta, at Gendovli (Andheri). The ceremony, which was performed according to the religious rites and usages of the Zoroastrians, was conducted by Dastur Edulji Badshah, assisted by others. Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, C.I.E., Messrs. Pheroze Rustomji Battliwalla, Ratanji J. Paymaster, Sorabji Ookerji Oomrigar, Pherozesha and Framroz Cama, Byramji Edulji Driver, Hormusji Laher, Rustomji, Fakirji Dinshaw, and several other gentlemen, over fifty in number, who have landed interests in the suburb, were present. After the ceremony, which most impressive and solemn, the party sat down to dinner. The usual loyal toasts being given and enthusiastically drunk, the toast of Khan Bahadur Muncherji Murzban was given. Mr. Murzban is the first and foremost gentleman who did so much to bring about the state of Andheri to what it now was. Through his exertions and interest in the place, it had flourished, and it was in the fitness of things that Gendovli should also be named "Murzbanabad." They would all be glad to see the board of "Murzbanabad" placed there, as Mr. Murzban was the moving spirit in beautifying the town by inducing the people to build attracting buildings there. It was hoped that Mr. Murzban would take the same interest in Gendovli as he had taken in Andheri. Mr. Murzban, in acknowledging the toast, made a brief but suitable reply, thanking Mr. Paymaster and others for the good wishes they entertained for him. The company was enlivened by the charming music rendered by Mr. Pheroze Battliwalla. Before separating three cheers were given for Mr. Murzban.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

Our Rajkote correspondent, writing on July 9, says:—Want of rain is most keenly felt all throughout the province. The sky is very cloudy indeed, but the wind is extremely strong.—The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan is expected to arrive here very shortly.—On the departure of Captain Cargnegy for Radhanpur, Captain Wodehouse has taken charge as Assistant Political Agent, Halar.—It is understood that the Junagadh State has requested the loan of the services of Mr. Gunpatrao, Principal of the Male Training College, Rajkote, as Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Gunpatrao has an established reputation as an educational officer in the province, and the Junagadh State will have indeed made a good selection.—Rao Bahadur G. N. Laud will, on his return from leave, soon join his new appointment of Dewan of the Palitana State, and will, it is said, be succeeded by a Parsee gentleman, at present holding the post of Deputy Collector of Broach. Mr. Laud has been very popular here, and has been endeared to subjects of all castes and creeds by his liberal and just administration.—Mr. H. A. Wadya, barrister-at-law, has, on his return from Jamnagar, left for Bombay, yesterday. He is expected to return on or about the 24th instant.—The Political Agent has notified, under orders of Government that appeals and petitions to Government in civil and political and miscellaneous political appeals shall be submitted with 52 (fifty-two) spare copies, with appendices complete.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol, which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.



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Wholesale:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Sole Consignees for British-India, 23 o 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

WRITERS AND READERS.

The article which Lord Rosebery has written for th first number of Lady Randolph Churchill's quarterl is on Sir Robert Peel. No doubt it arises out of the recently completed biography of Peel. Mr. Swinburnes poem is about the battle of the Nile, and Mr. Whitelaw Reid discusses "Some Consequences of the last Treaty of Paris." By the by, the name of the quarterly has been extended to "The Anglo-Saxon Review," thus avoiding any class with other publications here or in America.

Sir Edward Grey is as good a ten nis player, as he is an angler, which is saying much. His book on angling has been very popular in the Haddon Hall Library, and it is on the cards that he may write about tennis in another volume of that series now being prepared. This volume is to deal with outdoor sports generally, and will be edited by Mr. Robert H. Lyttelton. The next Haddon Hall book to appear will, however, have hunting for its topic. It is being written by Mr. J. Otho Paget, who is now in Devonshire with the object of studying otter hunting on the spot.

Dr. Busch's diverting memoirs of Bismarck have been condensed for publication in one volume. They appeared in three large volumes soon after the Iron Chancellor's death, and had a great sale, although the price was 30s. net. In the single-volume edition, which Messrs. Macmillan announce at ten shillings net, everything material in the book has been preserved. With the text there goes a portrait of Bismarck when he was in the prime of life and power. There is also a portrait of Busch, whom it shows as a gentleman with a keen, shrewd face and a long beard.

Mr. Chauncey Depew, at present visiting London, has written a preface for a volume which promises to have a certain fresh interest. It is by Mrs. Ballington Booth, who has now lived in America for years, and who, like so many members of the Booth family, has literary gifts. "Sleepy-Time Stories" she calls the volume, and Mr. William Canton, a master in the study of child life, could not have found a happier title. "In putting into print for others," says Mr. Depew, "these treasures of her own nursery she has made all children her debtor." He eulogises Mrs. Ballington Booth as a bright, loving, and natural interpreter of child lore. Messrs. Putnam announce the book.

A series of articles has been appearing in the "Pall Mall Magazine" on famous homes of England and their stories. They will be published in volume form by Mr. Grant Richards, the Rev. A. H. Malan being the editor. The idea might well be expressed by making a motto of the line. "The stately homes of England how beautiful they stand." The list includes Alnwick, Blenheim, Hardwick, Chatsworth, Belvoir, Battle Abbey, Holland House, and Warwick Castle. Many of the contributors are intimately associated with these ancestral seats, as for instance, the Duke of Marlborough and Lady Warwick.

Mr. Dent has arranged to publish a picture book by those interesting boy artists Edward and Maurice Detmold. "In all my experience of art," he says, "I have seen nothing like their color work. It is unique in itself, but especially having regard to their age which is only fifteen—they are twins." At thirteen the Detmolds sent drawings to the Institute of Painters in Water-Colors. These were accepted, and tickets for varnishing day duly reached the artists. When they presented themselves the doorkeeper, beholding two children, would not admit them. "Whose pictures do you want to see—your father's?" "No; our own." He fetched the secretary who cleared the way.

Canon Gore has undertaken to write a preface for a volume of essays on "Good Citizenship," which is to appear in the early autumn. The book is being edited by the Rev. J. E. Hand, and it will treat of social, personal, and economic subjects. It is designed to urge all classes of men to apply their religious motives to the purposes of better citizenship. There are various writers, but they are as one in their marked sympathy with new social aspirations and ideals. The list includes Mr. G. W. E. Russell, Canon Scott-Holland, Canon Barnett, Mr. Pember Reeves, Mr. Laurence Gomme, Mr. Theodore Dodd, Dr. Morrison, and Mr. J. A. Hobson. Mr. George Allen is the publisher.

Governor Roosevelt has been telling the story of his Rough Riders of the Cuban Campaign in "Scribner's Magazine." Now the papers are being gathered into a volume which Messrs. Kegan Paul are to issue here. The literature of the Spanish-American War is already voluminous, to use a mild word. Governor Roosevelt's book stands out from many others, however, in that it is a man writing of a subject which originated with himself, and another, General Wood. They were the organisers of the Rough Riders, whose exploits will therefore be here set out in an authoritative way. There are many illustrations, most of them from photographs.

A new edition is being issued here by Messrs. Macmillan of the works of Mr. Francis Parkman, the American historian. After an interval of years he has been revising those works, and in some cases adding to them much new information. This remark applies to the tenth volume, which will appear at once. It deals in the main with the period of the conquest of Canada by the English. The Indian War that followed is also described, and curious sidelights are thrown on the attitude which was taken in those days towards the mere native. On this head Mr. Parkman has consulted the Bouquet and Haldimand papers, now added to the manuscript treasures of the British Museum.

Mr. James Bowden will publish in book form the new story by Mr. Charles M. Sheldon, "for Christ and the Church," which is to appear serially in the "Puritan." Mr. Bowden also announces a volume by another American writer—a novelist pure and simple. This is Mr. Robert W. Chambers, who has collected a series of short stories under the title "The Haunts of Men." Mr. Wilson Barrett's novel, "The Sign of the Cross," is just being issued at sixpence by Mr. John Macqueen. Messrs. Macillan are bringing out in the same way Mr. Marion Crawford's story, "A Cigarette Maker's Romance." Miss Anna Katharine Green, who wrot; "The Leavenworth Case," is about to publish through Messrs. Putnam a new story, entitled "Agatha Webb." It is a detective story. "The Hacienda on the Hill" is a story of Cuba, by Colonel Savage, who was there during the war. Messrs. Routledge are publishing it. Mr. Lane announces a story, "Hearts Desire," by Mrs. Vanda Wathen-Bartlett.

The rumor affecting the future of the recently-started threepenny magazines—or rather the want of a future for them—is so persistent that many people are inclined to think it well founded. Messrs. Chatto are now printing Mr. Ernest Vizetelly's book, "With Zola in England." It will have illustrations. No date is yet fixed for its appearance. Mrs. Bishop is working upon her book to be entitled "The Yangtse Valley and Beyond." It will be ready for publication by Mr. Murray in the autumn. "The Westminster Reciter" is a volume which the Rev. J. J. Nesbitt has compiled for publication by Mr. James Bowden. Mr. Nesbitt is himself a well-known reciter. Mr. John Lane is reissuing at a popular price Maitland's well-known "essays on Subjects Connected with the Reformation in England." The edition is edited, with an introduction, by the Rev. A. W. Hutton. Messrs. Duckworth have ready a text-book on plant diseases, by Mr. George Massie, the principal assistant at Kew Gardens. Tennyson's complete poems are just being added by Messrs. Warne to their Albion Poets. The volume is published at three and sixpence and in a more expensive form.

Another Anglo-French crisis! Arrangements are already in progress for the apportionment of wall space to the different countries whose art will be represented at the French Exhibition. France herself takes the lion's share. That is but natural; she is not likely to underrate the claims of a school of art that other competing countries rank so deservedly highly. Still 70 per cent. for one country and 30 for the rest of the world is an appreciation of her importance quite without the taint of morbid modesty.

The trouble, however, is less what she takes for herself than what she leaves for us. Of the residuary three-tenths, one-third was to go to Germany, one-third to Austria-Hungary, and one-third to England and Spain. This arrangement was subsequently modified by the inclusion of Italy, which was not indeed allowed to usurp French space, but was wedged in somewhere between Germany and Austria. Our share remains at less than a tenth of the whole wall space.

The room afforded to us is not only relatively, but actually insignificant. We should have room to hang about sixty canvases. Our art would be represented—in an International Exhibition—by about as much wall space as Gallery No. III. at the Academy offers to those who get on its line. It is a question under the circumstances whether we should exqibit at all, or whether, if we do, we should consent to compete for awards and prizes. Nothing definite has yet been settled. Our remonstrances may lead to good result. Certainly 60 or even 100 pictures would not fairly represent our English School, and a jury must base its awards on the works actually before it.

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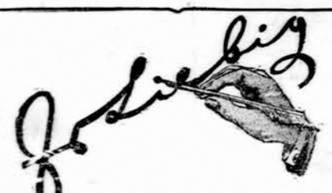
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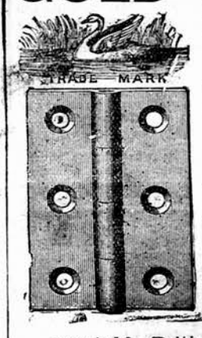
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